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New Bulletin Reports:

U.S. Family Alive, Well, and Changing

The statistics look gloomy for the "traditional" American family. Divorce rates and numbers of cohabiting unmarried couples are at all-time highs; so too are proportions of unwed mothers, female-headed family households, young unmarrieds keeping house on their own, and wives and mothers in the labor force. Fertility is at an all-time low and marriage rates seem headed that way.

But the family is resilient and in no danger of extinction, say the authors of PRB's *Population Bulletin* for October. Taking a sweeping look at **The Changing American Family,** University of Michigan family researchers Arland Thornton and Deborah Freedman see some current family patterns as indeed different from the past, but view others as a return to or a new twist on old patterns.

Divorce and Independent Living Up

Clearly different from the past is the high incidence of divorce. Though the rate has now stabilized after a two-decade surge, Thornton and Freedman report that half of all recent first marriages will end in divorce if the current rate continues. Added to marital separation, the high divorce rate implies that one of every three white children and two of three black children born in the late 1970s will experience the breakup of their parents' marriage before they reach age 16. Nine of 10 children of divorce live with their mothers and most live in a fatherless home for at least five years. But the majority sooner or later acquire a stepfather and a ready-made new family of "step-relatives" because remarriage follows divorce "fairly quickly" in the U.S.; 60 to 70 percent of younger divorced women remarry within five years. The new configurations created by divorce and remarriage can be a source of additional family support and interaction, say Thornton and Freedman, but the complications and tensions they can also bring might explain why divorce rates after remarriage are as high or higher than after first marriage.

Also a departure from traditional family patterns is the "dramatic" trend toward "independent" living since 1950, say

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U.S. Immigration Bill Dies Again

Simpson-Mazzoli—the U.S. Immigration Reform and Control Act—died in the House of Representatives for the second straight year, victim of pre-election-year politics and the same political sensitivities that in recent years have prevented any major legislative action regarding immigration and the presence of illegal aliens in the U.S.

Simpson-Mazzoli, named for Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.) and Rep. Roman Mazzoli (D-Ky.) passed the Senate in May. The House version was subsequently reported out of the House Judiciary Committee and was slated to go to the House Rules Committee and chances of its passage by the full House this year were considered better than in 1982. While differences had developed between the House and Senate versions of the bill (most notably in the amnesty deadline—Jan. 1, 1982 for the House, Jan. 1, 1980 for at least temporary status for the Senate version), it had been expected that these could be resolved in conference prior to sending the bill to President Reagan for signature.

But on Oct. 4, House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, who has the power to determine such things, decided the bill should not go up for a vote. His stated reason: he feared the President would veto the bill in order to curry favor with the U.S. Hispanic population, a group the President has been concentrating on politically. A White House spokesperson denied the charge, but O'Neill's words and action highlighted the touchy status of any bill: namely, that a hodge-podge of interests support and oppose different provisions of immigration reform. □

Salas Summarizes Post-'74 Progress

One of the aims of the 1984 International Conference on Population, to be held in Mexico City, will be to discuss responses to global population growth that have been made in the decade since the epochal 1974 World Population Conference in Bucharest.

In light of this purpose, this year's State of the World report from the UN Fund for Population Activities concentrates on summing up responses made to world population growth during the 1970s. UNFPA Executive Director Rafael M. Salas writes that during the 1970s a significant number of governments that had formerly favored national population growth reversed their position. "The new perceptions that developed during this period not only resulted in the formulation of policies and programs for reducing birth rates but also encompasses such other areas as mortality and morbidity, spatial distribution, and different aspects of internal and international migration." Now about 80 percent of the developing nations' population resides in countries that consider their national fertility levels to be too high and would like them reduced.

While impressive strides have been made, Salas, looking ahead through the 80s, sees a need to intensify population and health programs in South Asia and Africa, where fertility and mortality rates remain high. Other population issues facing the world during the rest of the century: the trend toward rapid urbanization; the aging of population (due to fertility and mortality declines); and the importance (in terms of reducing fertility and otherwise) of improving conditions for women. □

New Data Sheets Show U.S. Aging and Heading Sunward

PRB members are receiving the just-published new edition of the *United States Population Data Sheet* as part of their mailing. The Data Sheet's figures show significant changes in U.S. population growth and redistribution even in the short time since the 1980 Census; from a population point of view, the decade of the 80s is moving along apace, and the country is changing.

From Census Day 1980 until mid-1982 (the most recent date for which Census Bureau estimates are available), the country gained some 5 million people, and as of July 1, 1982 stood at an estimated 231,534,000 people. The biggest proportionate gainers by state were Nevada, the population of which increased by 10 percent (rather amazing for a single two-year period, and certainly faster growth than any country in the world), and Alaska, 8.9 percent.

The list of losers is even more remarkable. While California, Florida, and Texas continue to siphon off people from the so-called Frost Belt (some 1.8 million are estimated to have migrated to those three states in just two years), some six places either lost population or showed no appreciable gain (Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia).

This year, for the first time, the Data Sheet gives net migration, 1980-1982, based on Census Bureau estimates (which were calculated from comparing estimated state populations with recorded births and deaths, and ascribing the difference to migration). According to these estimates, some 305.000 people left Michigan during the two-year period, 171,000 left Illinois, and significant numbers left other states in the north and east – because of the recession and the decline of "smokestack industries." (Texas was the biggest net gainer: 667,000 more people are estimated to have migrated into Texas than out of it during the two years.)

The Data Sheet contains a wide spread of basic demographic indicators, including birth and death rates by state, and state populations in 1900, 1970, 1980, 1982, and (projected) 1990. Some other Data Sheet highlights:

Median age: the U.S.'s is now 30.0 years, and headed up, as the baby boom of the 1947-1961 era steadily ages. The oldest state is Florida, at 34.7 years, because of its many retirement communities; the youngest state in this category is not Alaska, or even Wyoming, which have many new young workers, but Utah, with a 24.2 year median age, due to its 28.6 per 1,000 birth rate, also the nation's highest. (The lowest? Connecticut, with 12.5.)

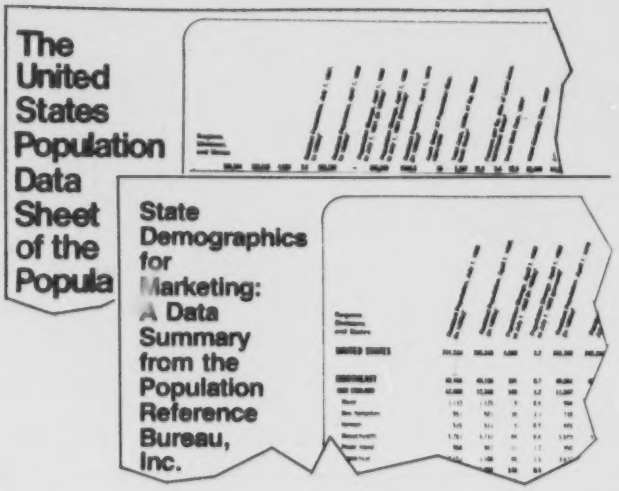
Percent voting in the 1980 election: the national average at this time was 53.2 percent. The state with the most participating population was Minnesota – 70.6 percent; the state with least participation was South Carolina – 41.1 percent.

New Marketing Data Sheet

PRB has also just published *State Demographics for Marketing*, a new specially prepared wall-size data sheet that gives age-group population state by state, both for 1980 and for 1990 (as projected by the Census Bureau).

Americans tend to spend their money on different objects depending on their age; knowing how large different age groups are in a given state and what projections may show about the future growth or decline of that group can often be helpful to marketers.

The State Demographics for Marketing sheet gives the population of each state as broken down into the following


The United States Population Data Sheet of the Popula
State Demographics for Marketing: A Data Summary from the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

age groups: 0-4; 5-14; 15-24; 25-34; 35-49; and 50 plus. These groups are shown both as of 1980 and projected for 1990.

For the country as a whole, the data summary clearly shows the effects of the historic baby boom (1947-1961) and the following "baby bust" (1961 to present). Between 1980 and 1990, the size of the 15-24 age group is projected to actually shrink by 17 percent – potentially bad news for vendors of popular music and flashy automobiles. Meanwhile, the 5-14 age group will virtually stand pat.

Above age 24, the date sheet shows all the cohorts above 24 will grow (as indeed the country is projected to grow, from 226.5 million in 1980 to 249.2 million in 1990). In fact, the most extensive growth of all will take place in the age group 35-49. This group (the baby boomers now grown up) will balloon about 41 percent during the decade – potentially good news for vendors of upscale consumer goods, and perhaps even flashy automobiles. □

The new *United States Population Data Sheet*, measuring 18½ by 24 inches, was prepared by PRB's Carl Haub. Single copies are $2.00; 2-49 copies, $1.75 each; 50 copies or more, $1.50 each. Send orders with remittance to PRB, Circulation Dept., PO Box 35012, Washington, DC 20013 (checks payable to PRB). Please enclose $1.00 for handling on orders of $20.00 or less.

State Demographics for Marketing: A Data Summary, a wallchart measuring 18½ by 24 inches, was also prepared by PRB's Carl Haub. Copies are $5.00. Send order with remittance to PRB, Circulation Dept., PO Box 35012, Washington, DC 20013 (checks payable to PRB). Please enclose $1.00 for handling on orders of $20.00 or less.

Household Growth Levels Off

Between March 1982 and March 1983 the number of U.S. households rose by only 391,000, the Census Bureau reported in an August *Population Report* (Series P-20, No. 382). This was less than a quarter of the 1.6 million average annual increase during the 1970s and the first statistically insignificant annual increase in 20 years. The Bureau said the leveling off was surprising since the baby boom generation is now in the prime household formation ages of 20-35. The recession, high interest rates and the declining divorce rate were cited as possible causes, but Bureau demographers cautioned against drawing firm conclusions based on a single year's change.

Colorado Audubon Meeting Addresses Population Issues

The effect of overpopulation on the environment was the subject of an address given by Governor Richard Lamm at the 1983 National Audubon Society Convention held in Estes Park, Colo. Lamm, playing the role of Secretary of the Interior in the year 2005, stressed the need for man to "exercise control over the Earth and all living things." If this is not done, he warned, the world may be faced with severe shortages of natural resources and extinction of 200 species of animals by the turn of the century.

In his address Lamm suggested that a law may have to be passed in the future rescinding a couple's right to bear an unlimited number of children. Speaking as the future secretary he said, "We are seeking to take away this freedom because people have abused it. No form of life has ever been able to breed indefinitely." The governor also suggested that single-family homes will someday be an unaffordable luxury.

Lamm was followed by other speakers who emphasized the need to better manage our environment in order to avoid global catastrophe. Hubert David of the European Environmental Bureau said that the main concern of European environmental groups is land-use planning. Europeans look to the United States for leadership, he told the audience, because it is "the only nation in the world capable of bringing about global environmental change." Delmar Blasco of the Liaison Centre in Kenya said that groups such as the Audubon Society must work within the U.S. to influence policy and must also work with environmental groups of other nations.

The Global Tomorrow Coalition was represented by Donald Lesh, who said that environmental groups must work to combat the notion that less government regulation will result in the free market solving environmental problems. Carl Haub of the Population Reference Bureau discussed the implications of current world and U.S. demographic trends. The convention ran from Aug. 29 to Sept. 2 and was host to 600 delegates representing 500,000 members of the Audubon Society. □

Contracepting U.S. Women Using Sterilization, Survey Finds

Thirty-five percent of an estimated 33.4 million U.S. women practicing contraception rely on sterilization (20 percent have been sterilized themselves and the partners of 15 percent have had vasectomies); 30 percent rely on the pill, followed by the condom at 13 percent. Just 7 percent use the IUD, 6 percent the diaphragm, and all other methods combined add up to 9 percent, including withdrawal (3 percent) and rhythm (2 percent).

Reported in *Family Planning Perspectives* (July/August), these findings are based on reanalysis by the Alan Guttmacher Institute's Jacqueline Forrest and Stanley Henshaw of data collected in the spring of 1982 by Market Facts, a New York research firm. Questionnaires were mailed to 6,500 married women and 3,500 unmarried women aged 18-44 in families of an ongoing panel sample. Responses were received from 77 percent of the married women and half of the unmarried women. Forrest and Henshaw adjusted the data to approximate national distributions of women aged 15-44 by marital status and to account for underrepresentation of black women among the respondents.

The findings are the first to cast light on current contraceptive practice of all U.S. women of reproductive age since Cycle II of the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) in 1976. Findings from Cycle III of the NSFG are due to begin appearing in summer 1984, covering a broad array of fertility-related data gathered in interviews completed between August 1982 and February 1983 with 7,969 married and unmarried women aged 15-44, including 1,918 teenagers and 3,208 black women.

The 1982 mail survey indicated that 67 percent of an estimated 55 million U.S. women aged 15-44 in 1982 were exposed to the risk of unintended pregnancy (sexually active, fertile, and not pregnant or seeking pregnancy). Of these 36.5 million women, 8 percent were not using contraception, with fear of side effects being the most frequent reason.

Among the women "at risk," sterilization is relied on by 60 percent of those aged 35-44, but also by 25 percent of women aged 25-29. Pill use ranges from 48 percent for women under 25 to 5 percent among those aged 40-44.

The survey also found that pill use is higher among unmarried than married women and among black women compared to white women. Sterilization is less popular among blacks than white – mainly because of the small incidence of vasectomy among black couples. Women with family incomes below $6,000 rely on sterilization more than higher-income women. Religious differences are small; only among Jewish women is pill use more prevalent than sterilization. Protestants are more likely to be sterilized than women of other religions. Catholics are more likely to rely on rhythm than members of other denominations, but the researchers report that "only a tiny percentage of Catholics report that they rely on that method." □

1990 Population Goals Targeted

It has been projected that in the last two decades of this century 92 percent of the world population growth will occur in the developing nations. In response to this trend, the Population Institute has established Target 1990. The goal of the project is to "substantially reduce the projected growth of world population" by helping to expand family planning services in developing countries and by providing information on the advantages of having a small family. This goal is based in part on a survey which concluded that 75 percent of couples in developing nations might now be receptive to family planning. The time frame is to achieve this goal by 1990; hence, the name.

Fifteen countries have been chosen as initial areas of concentration. These countries have a combined total population of 1.7 billion; they make up 36 percent of the world's population but are expected to account for 53 percent of the population growth. The Population Institute, working with representatives of the developing countries and members of the international population community, will help each nation develop a specific, individual plan of action for achieving expanded family planning services. These individual plans will estimate the number of contraceptive users required to achieve a specific level of fertility and will calculate the costs and physical resources needed.

The Population Institute has hired five regular staffers to work on the project under the direction of James Brackett. Along with volunteers and other P.I. staff they are contacting national leaders and international spokespersons from the Population/Family Planning community to enlist their in-

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volvement in the project. Further action will include expanding the number of countries involved in the project, monitoring the progress of countries in meeting their goals, and ensuring that appropriate resources are available. Timing is a crucial factor since a long lead time is needed to increase family planning usage and thus decrease fertility. Funding from public and private sectors, both in donor countries and in the developing countries themselves, is needed if the goals of establishing family planning services are to be met.

P.I.'s aim is to encourage the 15 countries involved in the project to form a leadership bloc at the 1984 World Population Conference in order to encourage other developing nations to accept the goals of Target 1990. Nine of these 15 countries have already adopted a goal of replacement fertility by 2000. If the overall goals of Target 1990 are achieved, population increase in the 15 target countries could be reduced by about 200 million between 1980 and 2000, and by about 1.4 billion between 1980 and 2020. □

D.C. Demographics a Bellwether

On Sept. 14 the Population Reference Bureau sponsored a seminar featuring demographers George and Eunice Grier of the Grier Partnership consulting firm. The Griers discussed the study they conducted for the Greater Washington Research Center entitled "Metropolitan Washington: Leader in Changing Lifestyles." They found that the D.C. area is in the vanguard of the movements toward adult-oriented families and nonfamily households. It also leads the U.S. in the rise of the single-adult percentage of the population. The birth rate is not only lower than the national rate but is dropping at a faster pace. In fact the D.C. area had the lowest general fertility rate of all the major SMSAs.

During the question-and-answer period at the end of the seminar, Albert Mindlin of the D.C. government challenged the Census Bureau's population projections, which are based largely on 1970s out-migration figures and show that the D.C. population will drop dramatically, possibly to as low as 376,500, by the year 2000. Mindlin argued that the out-migration trend has slowed and will not continue at the same rate in the next two decades that it did in the seventies. □

Planet to Get Global 'Report Card'

The Worldwatch Institute has received grants totaling $650,000 to begin work on an annual "report card" that will measure worldwide progress in achieving a sustainable society. The grants ensure that the first progress report can be completed in late fall, for publication in early 1984.

The annual report, according to Worldwatch President Lester R. Brown, who is directing the project, will monitor changes in the global resource base—land, water, energy, and biological support systems. The analysis will focus particularly on how changes in the resource base affect the economy.

"Observers generally agree on the principal actions needed to put society on a sustainable footing, such as stabilizing population, conserving soil and developing renewable energy resources," Brown said. "But confusion persists over how well the world is doing in meeting these goals." Brown noted, for example, that despite some headlines announcing that the population "bomb" has been defused, a close look at recent data indicates otherwise.

"This progress report is designed to provide two things policymakers now often lack," Brown said. "First is a sense of direction, showing where we have made important gains and where we are falling behind. Second is a set of guidelines to evaluate policy options and budgetary priorities."

An annual progress report, Brown said, will also quickly disseminate good news on innovative or particularly successful actions to create a sustainable society. "Though many countries are being overwhelmed by population problems," for example, Thailand has had remarkable recent success in reducing birth rates, and its imaginative family planning programs could be instructive to others.

Brown said that the annual progress reports will emphasize global economic connections that policymakers often overlook, or where data are only now emerging. "Soil erosion anywhere can eventually affect food prices everywhere," Brown asserted, "and the loss of tropical forests in the Third World can affect the price of lumber imports and the cost of housing in industrial societies. For economic reaons alone, we need to keep track of what's happening to the world's forests and soils."

Brown said the progress report will review national policies and programs, including progress toward specific national goals, such as Mexico's plan to reduce annual population growth to 1 percent by the year 2000. The report will also survey major financial commitments by governments and international development agencies.

Initial funding for the project came from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and additional requests are being considered at various foundations and UN agencies. □

Since Census Bureau Director Bruce Chapman resigned on July 19, no nomination for his permanent replacement has been made. In the meantime, the Bureau's Deputy Director, C. Louis Kincannon, is now serving as Acting Director.

Chapman, who became census director in July 1981, has left to join the White House's Office of Planning and Evaluation, where he is expected to provide a demographic dimension to the Administration's proposals and policies.

Announcement of Social Science Research Fellowships from the Rockefeller Foundation, in agricultural and rural development overseas, and extension of the program to include population sciences. Up to eight highly qualified recent social science doctorates (PhD granted after Jan. 1980 or expected before July 1984) will be selected for appointment as scholars integrated into ongoing programs at universities, international agricultural institutes, or other research and training centers in developing countries. Program is open to citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. and Canada. *Salary:* equivalent to that of an instructor or assistant professor at a North American university. *Applications:* will be accepted through Jan. 31, 1984 for two-year fellowships to be taken up in mid- or late 1984. *For further information,* contact: Fellowship Office, Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Populandia a 'Pied Piper Society,' Critics Allege

It's now been nearly six years since the island of Populandia erupted from the floor of the Pacific to become the solution (or so it seemed at the time) for dealing with world population growth.

Since that dramatic birth, Populandia's history has been prominently featured in INTERCOM* (as well as being taught as a population lesson in many classrooms and reported in newspapers and on NBC-TV's *Today* show). So the time is appropriate for another visit to the world's first population mini-continent to see just how it's doing these days.

Veteran readers will recall that back in 1977, the World League of Countries (which knew a good thing when it saw one) decreed that newly discovered land would henceforth be the repository of all the world's natural increase (surplus of births over deaths). Starting on Jan. 1, 1978, all the babies born who represented increase** would be airlifted to the verdant Pacific isle (now dubbed Populandia), there to be pampered and raised by a staff of public health professionals. The League's object: to stabilize the world's population on the seven other continents at current levels.

How has Populandia fared? And how has the world reacted to this international exercise in population cooperation?

Populandia is doing quite nicely, thank you. Starting with zero residents that January day, the lush island has grown over the years to become the third most populous nation on earth. As of Oct. 1, 1983, it comprises 427,806,468 Populandians, who now consitute 9 percent of all humanity—all younger than six years old, of course.

Since the island territory is 400 x 400 miles, there are now 2,673 Populandians per square mile, which means the mini-continent now has the population density of Phoenix, Ariz. Populandia's food is mostly grown abroad and brought over on refrigerator ships, leaving the land free for parks and playgrounds, and (increasingly) for the massive nurseries, schools, dining halls, and laundries, which are no sooner built than they are enlarged, extended, and retrofitted.

Inevitably Populandia is losing its earlier, delightfully pastoral atmosphere. But the young Populadians are a resourceful lot, and if they no longer jump out of haystacks very often, they can already play a formidable game of city stickball.

Thanks to the dedicated efforts of an army of nannies, nurses, teachers, and support personnel, Populandia's youthful citizens are (experts agree) being brought up with a maximum of emotional support, character development, and TLC. To judge by classroom participation, the cheerful shouts that emanate from the playgrounds, and the fact that at every naptime, nearly every child brings cookies to share, the results of this island upbringing have been a smashing success. Populandia's children are *remarkably* well adjusted.

Their parents have adjusted somewhat less successfully. It's not just that they miss their children. (This remains a thorny problem, despite frequent free visits back and forth, and a communications satellite for unlimited phone calls.) It's that the sudden drop in the number of children in each family back home has been something of a cultural shock. In many less developed countries, families tend to be large. Having a considerable number of children is considered to pay off in terms of free labor (especially in agricultural societies), and in terms of old-age insurance. And, beyond economics, high fertility usually is an integral part of a social structure favoring closeknit, extended families.

Now enter Populandia. Suddenly, people in many countries around the world are finding their families shrinking dramatically. Not countries with little or no population growth (such as East Germany, West Germany, Luxembourg, and Sweden). But countries with positive growth, for example, the U.S., which is now contributing 44 percent of the babies born to the Pacific mini-continent. (With a birth rate of 16 births per 1,000 population, and a death rate of 9 deaths per 1,000 population, the U.S. exports the 7-birth difference.)

Generally, the higher a country's fertility, the higher the contribution to Populandia—but not always. For example, Kenya presently has the highest recorded fertility of any country (a birth rate of 54) and the highest rate of natural increase (4.1 percent). Yet Nicaragua contributes a slightly greater percentage of its births to Populandia—77 percent versus 76 percent. This is because Nicaragua's death rate of 11 is an even smaller percentage of its birth rate than Kenya's 13 rate is.

With sudden social changes like this, and every country going from its traditional fertility to replacement level in one fateful day, it's no wonder that Populandia has become the focus of controversy. "The Pied Piper country," some newspapers have muttered. "Is Populandia out to amass population so it can conquer the world?" Groundless charges, reply Populandia's administrators. They argue that when the dust has settled, most societies will find that a shift to replacement level fertility results in a relatively smaller dependent population and a more productive society, with better maternal and child health and ultimately, more social stability than would otherwise be the case in the latter part of the 20th century.

The administrators have, however, also retained a top-notch public relations firm, which is perhaps an indication that they take the Pied-Piper concern seriously. Of the over 700 million children born in the world since Jan. 1, 1978, 59 percent live nowhere else but Populandia. □

*See Nov.-Dec. 1982 INTERCOM for a reference list of past Populandia articles.

**Populandia is now increasing by 225,903 children per day (based on 369,650 births and 143,747 deaths daily), using data compiled for PRB's *1983 World Population Data Sheet*. Although this figure is a little higher than that used to calculate 1982's numbers, the difference reflects the availability of better world statistics rather than any fertility upturn.

New PRB Publication

"Hispanics in the USA" by Elaine M. Murphy is the September 1983 issue of *Interchange*, the quarterly population-education newsletter. Based on the *Population Bulletin* "U.S. Hispanics: Changing the Face of America," this 6-page issue summarizes the findings in the Bulletin and adds explanatory information, activities and resources useful to teachers and students.

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the *Bulletin* authors. Formerly a few young people left the parental nest before marriage, but between 1950 and 1982 the percentage of unmarried men and women aged 25-34 maintaining their own households soared from about 10 percent to 43-53 percent. Between 1970 and 1983 alone, the number of unmarried couples living together more than tripled from something over half a million to nearly 1.9 million; in March 1983 these couples made up 4 percent of all American "couple-households."

Mothers without a current spouse are also more likely than ever to maintain their independence from parents and other relatives. With this trend coupled with high rates of separation, divorce, and births to unmarried women (up to 18 percent of all births by 1980), households headed by mothers without a husband present rose to 19 percent of all households with minor children in 1982. These female-headed families made up 55 percent of all families with children under 18 whose 1981 incomes put them below the poverty level. Among the elderly, two out of three of the widowed, divorced, and never-married now live alone and more than four-fifths of persons aged 65 and over who are still married live with their spouse only. But a national survey of 1975 revealed that three-quarters of the elderly with surviving children live within 30 minutes of a child and an equal number visit with a child at least once a week.

Art Haupt

In the evening, many U.S. families now arrive home from work or day care en masse.

Marriage and Fertility Down

Thornton and Freedman see current low marriage rates as an echo of the past. After a post-World War II boom of very early and nearly universal marriage in the 1950s and 1960s, median age at first marriage has now risen to slightly over 22 for white women and it appears that at least 10 percent will never marry. These are close to the figures for white women born in the 1880s: a median marriage age of 23 and 11 percent still unmarried at age 45.

American white women's fertility, however, is lower than ever before—just 1.7 births per woman from 1975 through 1982, compared to the previous low of 2.1 during the Depression of the 1930s and the postwar baby boom peak of 3.6 in 1957. "There is no evidence of an embracement of childlessness, though parenthood has become more optional," say the *Bulletin* authors. But they point out that white women now in the prime childbearing ages of the twenties, who say they expect to have an average of two children, have been delaying childbearing to such an extent that it has been projected that as many as 29 percent of them could end up without children.

Wives Stream Into the Labor Force

Fifty-one percent of married women were in the labor force in 1982, up from just 14 percent in 1940. A prime new target for retailers and advertising agencies, these working wives boosted their family incomes to a median of $30,300 in 1982, over 40 percent higher than the median of $21,300 for married-couple families where the wife was not in the paid labor force. Thornton and Freedman see this as "a reinstitution, though in a new form" of the contribution women made to family production in the 19th and early 20th centuries when rural women helped with farmwork besides producing all the family's food and clothing and urban housewives often took in paying boarders and lodgers. The difference now is that jobs take women away from home and create the problem of child care—49 percent of mothers of preschool children were working in 1982. Little different, however, are attitudes toward the division of labor between wives and husbands, the authors report. Despite the recent spate of press stories on "new men," surveys show that young Americans continue to believe that men should always be involved in full-time employment while women should combine outside jobs with primary responsibility for home and child care.

The authors also report that, although most Americans now share a household with few close family members or none at all, research shows that the large majority live close to at least some relatives and maintain contact with many through visits, frequent communication, and mutual assistance.

As they see the broad picture: "Most Americans still regard the family as central to their well-being and happiness," and they conclude that despite changes: "Families and family relationships are likely to continue to play a vital role in the future."

Arland Thornton is Associate Research Scientist at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research and Deborah Freedman is Research Associate at Michigan's Population Studies Center and Assistant Professor in the Department of Economics. Thornton is the author of numerous articles on marriage, divorce, fertility, and gender roles in the U.S. and Freedman has published widely on the interrelationship of economic factors and fertility. Both are currently doing research on changing family patterns in the U.S. and Taiwan.

—Jean van der Tak

Additional copies of the 43-page report on **The Changing American Family** (*Population Bulletin*, Vol. 38, No. 4) can be ordered from PRB for $4.00 each; 2-10 copies, $3.00 each; 11-50, $2.50 each; 51 or more, $2.00 each. Inside the United States, add $1.00 for handling; outside the U.S.: add 25 percent to the cost of Bulletins to cover postage and handling.

demographer's page

Leon Bouvier is Senior Research Associate at the Population Reference Bureau. This article is adapted and updated from his Demographer's Page that appeared in the April 1980 INTERCOM.

A 'Numbers' Approach to The 1983 Data Sheet

by Leon F. Bouvier

The first thing a recipient of PRB's annual *World Population Data Sheet* is likely to look at is the world and national growth rates. On the new 1983 Data Sheet, for example, the world's crude birth rate is estimated at 29 births per 1,000; the crude death rate is put at 11 deaths per 1,000; and the world's population is growing at 1.8 percent per year.

Certainly, rates are indispensable. With the help of rates we can see how frequently demographic events (such as births or deaths) are happening—how common they are. By using these statistical tools, it is possible to compare fertility, mortality, and growth of societies that differ greatly in size. And using various technical manipulations, demographers can eliminate the weaknesses inherent in so-called "crude" measures and come up with specific, refined rates that can be very sensitive to even the slightest changes in fertility or mortality behavior.

However, by their very nature, rates are abstractions. And although they remain a necessary tool for any analysis, it is the *numbers* of people and the *numbers* of births and deaths that are really important for many aspects of population work, as well as the policies of governments. A high rate of population growth may not be of much concern in a small, sparsely settled country, but even a moderate rate of growth can be "too high" in a large, densely populated one.

To put it another way, what does a 1.8 percent growth rate mean? At such a rate, a population will double itself in 41 years. For a population of 100, that means in four-tenths of a century, another 100 will have been added to its population; no big deal. For the world, it means that by 2024, a crushing 4½ billion more people will have arrived. Yet in both cases we are talking about the same simple 1.8 percent growth rate.

In short, sometimes numbers tell the demographic story better than rates. To better grasp the meaning of the real growth taking place on Planet Earth today and during the next two decades, let us examine the raw numbers that emerge from the 1983 Data Sheet (see table).

The World

Estimated world births and death rates can be translated into actual numbers of births and deaths. In 1983, about 134,921,000 births will occur and about 52,468,000 persons will die. The world's natural increase will thus amount to 82,453,000. In three years, the equivalent of the present population of the U.S. will be added to the population of the planet.

When comparing the more developed countries (MDCs) and the less developed countries (LDCs), the numerical changes become quite startling. Not only is the annual rate of natural increase greater for the latter (2.1 versus 0.6 percent), the base population is three times that of the former. As a result the actual natural increase for the LDCs is almost 10 times that of the MDCs—75,645,000 compared to a mere 16,712,000.

Over the next 17 years, the impact of both higher rates of growth and larger base populations will compound matters, resulting in even greater overall differentials than is presently noted by the turn of the century. While the MDCs are projected to grow by 115,083,000 the LDCs will show a gain of 1,338,250,000 people. Today, 75 percent of the world's population lives in LDCs; by 2000, 79 percent will be living in those same countries. Together, differential rates of growth and differential base population account for this increasing differential in size.

Regions

Africa has the highest rate of natural increase of any region—3.0 percent. Asia's 1.9 percent is considerably smaller. Africa's birth and death rates are 46 and 16; Asia's are 30 and 11. But Asia's population is more than five times the size of Africa's. As a result, in a single year, Asia adds 52 million people, while Africa "only" adds 15 million. Over the next 17 years, more than 834 million people will be added to the population of Asia; only 338 million will be added to the population of Africa. At the turn of the century, Asia's projected population of 3.6 billion will be four times larger than Africa's 851 million. While Asia's proportional difference in size will have fallen from five times to four times that of Africa, the *numerical* difference between the two continents will have increased by nearly half a billion.

Countries

The combination of a high rate of natural increase and a large base population leads to incredible increase of numbers in a brief period of time. Bangladesh's present population is approximately 97 million. It is the eighth largest country in the world. Its present rate of natural increase is 3.1 percent per year. Over the next 17 years at least 52.9 million people will be added to that already large population and this projection assumes some progress in lowering fertility. This would be equivalent to having France's present popula-

Population Change in 'Numbers'

Estimated Components of Population Change, 1983, and Projected Population Growth, 1983-2000, for Major Areas of the World and the 10 Largest Countries

	Mid-1983 Population	Annual births	Annual deaths	Natural increase[2]	Projected population growth 1983-2000	Infant deaths
World	4,676,966,000	134,921,000	52,468,000	82,453,000	1,453,333,000	11,371,000
More Developed[1]	1,157,999,000	17,812,000	11,004,000	16,712,000	115,083,000	338,000
Less Developed[1]	3,518,967,000	117,109,000	41,464,000	75,645,000	1,338,250,000	11,043,000
Less Developed (excl. China)	2,495,709,000	93,575,000	33,278,000	60,297,000	1,116,909,000	10,008,000
Africa	513,131,000	23,672,000	8,360,000	15,312,000	337,951,000	2,844,000
N. Africa	120,354,000	5,301,000	1,603,000	3,698,000	68,025,000	576,000
W. Africa/	154,772,000	7,533,000	2,803,000	4,730,000	111,323,000	1,052,000
Nigeria	84,219,000	4,169,000	1,432,000	2,737,000	63,993,000	564,000
E. Africa	145,910,000	6,954,000	2,504,000	4,450,000	103,453,000	773,000
M. Africa	57,867,000	2,623,000	1,089,000	1,534,000	34,174,000	320,000
S. Africa	34,228,000	1,258,000	359,000	899,000	20,976,000	123,000
Asia	2,730,162,000	82,652,000	30,702,000	51,950,000	834,282,000	7,393,000
Middle S. Asia	1,011,323,000	38,748,000	15,577,000	23,171,000	379,702,000	4,818,000
Bangladesh	96,539,000	4,730,000	1,737,000	2,993,000	51,673,000	638,000
India	729,531,000	26,190,000	11,088,000	15,102,000	236,476,000	3,206,000
Pakistan	95,658,000	4,122,000	1,434,000	2,688,000	45,811,000	510,000
S.E. Asia	382,081,000	12,593,000	4,448,000	8,145,000	135,027,000	1,063,000
Indonesia	155,564,000	5,009,000	2,380,000	2,629,000	43,123,000	458,000
W. Asia	107,644,000	4,004,000	1,157,000	2,847,000	60,990,000	401,000
E. Asia	1,229,114,000	27,306,000	9,519,000	17,787,000	258,564,000	1,111,000
China	1,023,258,000	23,534,000	8,186,000	15,348,000	221,341,000	1,036,000
Japan	119,205,000	1,549,000	727,000	822,000	10,447,000	11,000
North America	259,205,000	4,106,000	2,191,000	1,915,000	42,726,000	47,000
USA	234,193,000	3,724,000	2,014,000	9,005,000	174,229,000	43,000
Latin America	389,781,000	12,139,000	3,134,000	9,005,000	174,229,000	791,000
Mid. Amer.	99,823,000	3,347,000	690,000	2,657,000	54,068,000	195,000
Caribbean	30,742,000	804,000	250,000	554,000	10,359,000	48,000
Trop. S. Amer.	215,616,000	6,987,000	1,837,000	5,150,000	100,753,000	508,000
Brazil	131,305,000	4,122,000	1,102,000	3,020,000	56,422,000	309,000
Temp. S. Amer.	43,600,000	999,000	355,000	644,000	9,049,000	39,000
Europe	488,996,000	6,773,000	5,074,000	1,699,000	21,472,000	107,000
N. Europe	82,419,000	1,079,000	933,000	146,000	1,293,000	12,000
W. Europe	154,871,000	1,914,000	1,668,000	246,000	602,000	20,000
E. Europe	111,151,000	1,846,000	1,230,000	616,000	9,144,000	39,000
S. Europe	140,555,000	1,933,000	1,243,000	690,000	10,432,000	37,000
USSR	272,153,000	5,089,000	2,803,000	2,286,000	36,978,000	171,000
Oceania	23,538,000	486,000	199,000	287,000	5,694,000	19,000

Source. Unpublished computer printouts used in preparation of PRB's 1983 World Population Data Sheet, prepared by Mary Medeiros Kent.
Note. Numbers in parentheses indicate the country's rank of population size in mid-1983.

[1]The "more developed" regions, as defined by the UN, comprise all countries of Europe, Northern America (Canada and the U.S.), the USSR, Japan in Asia, and Australia and New Zealand in Oceania. The balance of the world's regions are considered "less developed." For names of countries with regions, see the *Data Sheet*.

[2]Annual number of births minus the annual number of deaths.

tion move to Georgia (a state whose area is about the same as that of Bangladesh) during the next 17 years.

By contrast, Kenya is among the number of countries exhibiting the highest growth rates in the world. Kenya's is estimated to be 4.1 percent per year, reflecting a crude birth rate of 54 and a crude death rate of 13. Fortunately, its population of 18.6 million will only add 18.5 million people over the next 17 years—an incredibly high rate of growth but not an incredibly large increase in the *number* of people.

Despite China's efforts to limit population growth—its rate of natural increase is now estimated to be 1.5 percent per year—221 million people would be added by the year 2000, attributable to China's enormous base population. Only India may add more people over the next 17 years—236 million.

It is therefore crucial that both rates and numbers be considered when examining population growth. Both measurements are important; each has its own meaning and relevance for planners and policy makers.

Demographic Processes

During 1983, the number of babies born in India will surpass the number born in all the MDCs combined *by more than a million.* Indeed, almost one out of five births throughout the world this year will occur in India. India has had some moderate success in reducing its crude birth rate to 36 per 1,000 but its population is nearly three-quarters of a billion. India's expected 26 million births in 1983 surpasses China's 23 million and Indonesia's 5 million—the two countries having the next greatest numbers of births. It dwarfs the 3.7 million births expected in the United States.

Deaths in India also far exceed those for any other country. Its 11 million expected deaths in 1983 equal those for all MDCs and are considerably more than those for China (8 million). About 2 million residents of the U.S. will die during this year. Again, India's crude death rate is far from being the highest in the world, but its base population is so large that deaths are necessarily numerous.

Infant mortality differentials by regions and countries are especially dramatic when sheer numbers are examined. The infant mortality rate for the LDCs is estimated at 93 per 1,000 live births. It is 19 in the MDCs. But of all the infant deaths in the world in 1983 (11,371,000), *97 percent will occur in the LDCs.* India far surpasses any other country in the number of such deaths—3,206,000. (In the U.S., which has a third as many people as India, there are about 43,000 infant deaths a year.)

Countless other examples can be found if one examines the new Data Sheet carefully and extracts the actual numbers from the rates. Rates are indeed useful, and make international and interregional comparisons possible. But when we write that 10 percent of the people in the world are suffering from malnutrition we mean that close to 500 million people are. The numbers represent people, and often numbers give a clearer picture than rates of how people in the world are faring. □

ESCAP Covers Asia

ESCAP's headquarters in Bangkok, Thailand.

A population data sheet for the Asia region is the latest product from ESCAP's population information center, located in Bangkok, Thailand.

ESCAP is the UN's Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific—this region comprises 38 UN member and associate-member countries, which happen to contain about half the world's population. ESCAP is one of five regional UN commissions around the world whose mission is to assist members in agricultural, industrial, and social development.

Besides its other operations, ESCAP has a population division which covers general demography, fertility and family planning, and information. The Population Information Centre was founded a decade ago, with the mission of providing a region-wide information-sharing capability. In that time, it has grown to become a highly visible regional focal point for the collection, storage, retrieval, and dissemination of population information.

The Information Centre's Reference Centre provides inquiry and referral services; maintains a regional library network; and publishes a monthly abstract journal, ADOPT.

Its new Regional Data Bank, set up in 1982, complements the efforts of the Reference Centre through computer and data processing facilities, and also assists countries in upgrading their own demographic computer capabilities.

The Information Centre also provides technical assistance and training for national centers in an expanding regional information network. Whereas in the 1960s not a single national population information center existed in the region, by 1982, some 14 such centers had been established with the assistance of ESCAP.

Finally, a modest Publications Programme at the center develops and disseminates a variety of materials, including the 1982 ESCAP Population Data Sheet, which provides the basic statistics for the 39 countries in the ESCAP region. To obtain the sheet, contact: Chief, ESCAP Population Division, UN Building, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok 10200, Thailand. □

Carl Haub, director of PRB's Demographic and Policy Analysis, prepared this report on the World Fertility Survey. Additional reports on the survey which will ultimately cover 62 countries, will appear in INTERCOM as results become available. Copies of the WFS Country Reports may be obtained from the World Fertility Survey, 428 Prinses Beatrixlaan 2770 AZ Voorburg, Netherlands.

Nigeria

Interviewers from the Nigerian WFS.

Nigeria's population of about 84 million makes this country Africa's largest country in population by far, nearly double that of second-place Egypt. Ultimately, this West African nation could grow to over 400 million in population, according to World Bank projections. With the country's economy given an oil-related boost, Nigeria enjoys an above-average GNP per capita, but the recent decline in the world oil market has created some serious debt problems.

Nigeria is divided into three relatively autonomous regions, Northern, Western, and Eastern, which correspond roughly to the three main ethnic divisions, Hausa, Yoruba, and Ibo. Over 250 other ethnic groups and languages give the country a rich diversity. In addition to oil, agriculture has played an important role in the export economy, but now Nigeria's food exports are substantially limited to cocoa, and it must import palm oil and groundnuts. The country's topography changes from the swampy and humid coastal areas to the arid deserts of the North which are affected each year by the dry, dusty *harmattan* winds.

Nigeria's dearth of demographic data has been particularly acute. While the country's lack of vital statistics is not unusual among developing countries, it remains one of the few without usable census data. The country has attempted censuses several times, the last in 1973, but none were thought to be of sufficient accuracy. Another census is reportedly contemplated for 1984.

The recent release of preliminary data from the Nigerian World Fertility Survey, conducted in 1981-1982, gives a detailed look at Nigerian fertility behavior which will be completed with the future publication of the final report.

Nigeria currently has an estimated birth rate of about 52 births per 1,000 population, according to the report, one of the higher rates among developing countries. Given moderately low life expectancy at present (about 50 years), any improvements in the country's mortality situation will tend to increase the current population growth rate. The government currently feels that prospects for overall population growth are satisfactory, but that geographic distribution is not. In order to encourage increased settlement in the interior, the movement of the capital from Lagos to Aduja is under consideration.

The WFS results confirm that Nigeria is a country with high, unrestricted fertility and high infant/child mortality. There appears to be some difficulty with the total fertility rate estimated from the survey of 5.7 lifetime births per woman. This rate seems low when compared with the birth rate of 52 cited above and estimates of the TFR by such agencies as the UN Population Division, which typically run about 7 children per woman. Undoubtedly, the survey data suffer from some lack of recall by the respondents on the number of children they may have had, particularly those who died at an early age.

Among the survey's findings:

- The relation between fertility and education is complex. While among younger women, a lack of schooling is associated with higher fertility, women in the 25-40 age group with primary or middle school education had more children than their counterparts with no schooling. Among currently married women, education mattered little. This may be because the uneducated women are more likely to suffer from sterilizing disease and observe long postpartum periods of abstinence.
- Education exerts a strong influence on age at first marriage. In the 20-24 age group, only 4 percent of the women with no school had never married, while 63 percent of those with secondary educations had not yet married. Area of residence also plays some role, in that the median age at first marriage was 16.2 years in rural areas and 18.1 in urban areas.
- Use of contraception is extremely low, with only 14 percent of the women reporting that they had ever

Continued on next page

State Populations of the Future Projected

The Census Bureau released their new set of U.S. population projections by state in September, the first projections to use the 1980 Census data as a starting point. When published, the new projections stirred up something of a ruckus.

Unlike past publications, the new series contains only one set of assumptions of future interstate migration – that future migration patterns will not vary from those observed during the 1970-1980 period. Signe Wetrogan, the report's author, points out that at this stage, 1980 Census data on migration are presented on a net basis, rather than providing the actual numbers of persons moving in and out of each state. Since (as has been voluminously reported in the media), migration during the 1970s constituted a near-stampede toward the famous Sunbelt, the projection assumptions naturally result in continued Sunbelt growth at the expense of the "Frost Belt" and Plains states – at least on paper.

Some of the changes this method of population projection affect are quite dramatic (see table on page 13). Texas would grow from about 14 million in 1980 to about 21 by 2000, Florida from about 10 to 17 million, and Nevada from 800,000 to 2 million (see table opposite). The area most strongly affected by the projections is the District of Columbia, which is treated statistically as a state equivalent. According to the assumption of continued 1970s out-migration, D.C.'s population would drop from 638,000 to 377,000 from 1980 to 2000!

These projections perform a service by demonstrating that projecting future U.S. migration patterns is a far cry from predicting them. Trends by necessity must be projected on the basis of past experience, but migration can waver or reverse with ease (perhaps more so than fertility, which is also no picnic to predict). The report itself notes that a number of Northeastern states have already experienced a reversal of their 1970s population loss. Users may feel more comfortable using the projections only as far as 1990, since projections will have more predictive value for a shorter period of time, as a general rule.

For now, these projections provide a look at future state populations "should the 1970s' trends continue." The Census Bureau hopes to be able to utilize more detailed place-to-place migration rates from the 1980 Census in future projections in order to analyze projected population change with added geographic detail. □

Continued from preceding page

used any type of method, including traditional ones. In addition, the use of a method does not increase significantly with the number of living children. The desire for more children does have some bearing on the likelihood of a woman's contracepting, however. About 16 percent of the currently married and fecund women who did not want any additional children were using a method, about three times the percentage of those do want to have more children.

- In general, the women indicate a preference for large numbers of children. Over all age groups, only about 4 percent of the women reported that they did not want any additional births. Even for those reporting nine or more lifetime births, only 16 percent declared that they wished to cease childbearing. The survey notes that these results indicate that fertility is "likely to remain high for quite some time."
- Child survivorship data suggest rather high levels of mortality. For women 45-49, only 3 of 4 children ever born were still alive at the time of the survey.

While the Nigerian WFS leaves some doubt as to the level of fertility in the country, the survey makes a valuable contribution to the country's demography, which lacks much information of a substantive nature.

Reference

Nigeria Fertility Survey, 1981-1982, Preliminary Report, March 1983, National Population Commission, Lagos and World Fertility Survey, London.

positions/professionals

Positions available in population-related fields are published in INTERCOM without charge, on a space-available basis. Send listings to Positions/Professionals, INTERCOM, PRB, 2213 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

Senior Representative, Latin America and the Caribbean, to assume responsibility for initiation, development and implementation of population projects throughout Latin America & the Caribbean. Responsible for program/policy initiatives, fundraising, recruitment, and representation of organization to governments, donor agencies and professional organizations. *Qualifications:* Doctorate in social or health science relevant to population, demonstrated management/research ability, extensive experience in Latin America and fluency in Spanish and English. Knowledge of Portuguese desirable. *Contact:* Personnel Services, The Population Council, One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

Economist, with population specialty, the National Research Council, to provide staff support to a 10-24 month study, beginning Fall 1983, on population growth and economic development relationships. *Qualifications:* PhD or equivalent in economics, at least 5 years experience in scientific population work, demonstrated ability to organize and manage research work done by others, plus excellent writing skills. *Salary range:* $32,000-$45,000. *Please submit CV to:* Robert Lapham, Committee on Population, NRC, 2101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

Program Manager, Asia, to be based in New York City, for the Association for Voluntary Sterilization, to have overall responsibility for the development of voluntary sterilization programs within assigned countries and develop new programs. *Qualifications:* masters degree or equivalent in public health, health care administration, or related disciplines. Minimum of 5 years experience in the health field, preferably in family planning programs in Asian countries. Experience in international health field required. *Salary range:* $28,174 to $37,543. *Contact:* Marilyn Riedlinger, Personnel Officer, AVS, 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10168.

Projections of the Resident Population of Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980 to 2000

reprinted from *Current Population Reports*, P-25, No. 837. (See article on page 12).

Population rounded to hundreds. As of July 1, except as noted. Percent changes extend from July 1 to July 1 except as noted and are based on the population at the beginning of the interval.

Region, division, and State	Population			Percent change				Percent distribution		
	Census, April 1, 1980	Projections		Census[1] change 1970-80	April 1, 1970, to April 1, 1980[2]	Projections		Census, April 1, 1980	Projections	
		1990	2000			1980-90	1990-2000		1990	2000
United States	226,504,800	249,203,000	267,461,600	11.41	8.95	9.72	7.33	100.00	100.00	100.00
Region:										
Northeast	49,136,700	48,423,300	46,400,600	0.16	-0.63	-1.66	-4.18	21.69	19.43	17.35
North Central	58,853,800	60,265,400	59,714,000	6.00	2.67	2.11	-0.91	25.98	24.18	22.33
South	75,349,200	87,594,200	98,827,800	19.96	15.42	15.92	12.82	33.27	35.15	36.95
West	43,165,200	52,920,200	62,519,200	23.90	20.46	22.20	18.14	19.06	21.24	23.38
Northeast:										
New England	12,348,500	12,733,100	12,775,200	4.23	3.71	2.90	0.33	5.45	5.11	4.78
Middle Atlantic	36,788,200	35,690,200	33,625,400	-1.14	-2.01	-3.19	-5.79	16.24	14.32	12.57
North Central:										
East North Central	41,669,700	42,371,800	41,646,600	3.49	2.20	1.39	-1.71	18.40	17.00	15.57
West North Central	17,184,100	17,893,600	18,067,300	5.25	3.82	2.85	0.97	75.9	7.18	6.76
South:										
South Atlantic	36,943,100	43,144,400	48,474,800	20.47	15.88	16.51	13.51	16.31	17.31	18.31
East South Central	14,662,900	16,121,300	17,174,000	14.48	10.31	9.62	6.53	6.47	6.47	6.42
West South Central	23,743,100	28,328,500	32,679,100	22.86	18.06	18.90	15.36	10.48	11.37	12.22
West:										
Mountain	11,368,300	15,404,100	20,139,900	37.13	32.93	34.96	30.74	5.02	6.18	7.53
Pacific	31,796,900	37,516,100	42,379,300	19.77	16.55	17.63	12.96	14.04	15.05	15.84
New England:										
Maine	1,124,700	1,229,400	1,308,000	13.18	9.61	9.05	6.39	0.50	0.49	0.49
New Hampshire	920,600	1,138,400	1,363,500	24.90	22.94	23.37	19.76	0.41	0.46	0.51
Vermont	511,500	574,600	625,000	15.00	12.39	12.03	8.78	0.23	0.23	0.23
Massachusetts	5,737,300	5,703,300	5,490,400	0.96	0.74	-0.77	-3.74	2.53	2.29	2.05
Rhode Island	947,200	950,800	925,900	-0.27	-0.92	0.19	-2.62	0.42	0.38	0.35
Connecticut	3,107,600	3,135,600	3,062,400	2.49	2.71	0.70	-2.34	1.37	1.26	1.14
Middle Atlantic:										
New York	17,557,300	16,458,700	14,990,200	-3.75	-4.93	-6.47	-8.91	7.75	6.60	5.60
New Jersey	7,364,200	7,513,100	7,427,600	2.99	2.47	1.41	-1.14	3.25	3.01	2.78
Pennsylvania	11,366,700	11,720,400	11,207,600	0.56	-0.18	-1.43	-4.37	5.24	4.70	4.19
East North Central:										
Ohio	10,797,400	10,763,100	10,356,800	1.31	0.50	-0.60	-3.78	4.77	4.32	3.87
Indiana	5,490,200	5,679,300	5,679,200	5.67	4.47	3.13	-0.00	2.42	2.28	2.12
Illinois	11,418,500	11,502,500	11,187,500	2.77	0.42	0.45	-2.74	5.04	4.62	4.18
Michigan	9,258,300	9,394,300	9,207,600	4.24	2.69	1.16	-1.99	4.09	3.77	3.44
Wisconsin	4,705,300	5,032,700	5,215,500	6.51	7.31	6.96	3.63	2.08	2.02	1.95
West North Central:										
Minnesota	4,077,100	4,353,400	4,489,400	7.12	6.74	6.47	3.12	1.80	1.75	1.68
Iowa	2,913,400	2,943,300	2,972,100	3.12	2.36	2.13	-0.38	1.29	1.18	1.11
Missouri	4,917,400	5,176,800	5,086,000	5.13	2.67	2.99	0.06	2.17	2.04	1.90
North Dakota	652,700	678,400	682,000	5.65	3.93	3.60	0.53	0.29	0.27	0.25
South Dakota	690,200	698,500	687,600	3.59	0.25	0.90	-1.56	0.30	0.28	0.26
Nebraska	1,570,000	1,639,800	1,661,900	5.70	4.37	4.16	1.35	0.69	0.66	0.62
Kansas	2,363,200	2,463,400	2,494,400	5.07	3.86	3.96	1.26	1.04	0.99	0.93
South Atlantic:										
Delaware	595,200	629,800	638,200	8.60	5.87	5.51	1.34	0.26	0.25	0.24
Maryland	4,216,400	4,491,100	4,581,900	7.46	6.07	6.24	2.02	1.86	1.80	1.71
District of Columbia	637,700	501,500	376,500	-15.73	-19.93	-21.44	-24.94	0.28	0.20	0.14
Virginia	5,346,100	5,960,900	6,389,400	14.94	11.24	11.20	7.19	2.36	2.39	2.39
West Virginia	1,949,600	2,037,600	2,067,700	11.78	4.84	4.21	1.48	0.86	0.82	0.77
North Carolina	5,874,400	6,473,400	6,867,800	15.54	12.16	9.90	6.09	2.59	2.60	2.57
South Carolina	3,119,200	3,559,600	3,907,100	20.40	14.55	13.75	9.76	1.38	1.43	1.46
Georgia	5,464,300	6,174,600	6,708,200	19.10	13.06	12.64	8.64	2.41	2.48	2.51
Florida	9,740,000	13,316,000	17,438,000	43.42	37.43	36.55	30.76	4.30	5.34	6.52
East South Central:										
Kentucky	3,661,400	4,073,500	4,399,900	13.68	10.99	10.91	9.01	1.62	1.63	1.65
Tennessee	4,590,800	5,072,600	5,419,600	16.93	11.82	10.20	6.84	2.03	2.04	2.03
Alabama	3,890,100	4,213,800	4,415,300	12.94	8.77	8.01	4.78	1.72	1.69	1.65
Mississippi	2,320,600	2,761,400	2,939,200	13.70	9.04	9.18	6.44	1.11	1.11	1.10
West South Central:										
Arkansas	2,285,500	2,579,800	2,835,400	18.83	13.98	12.59	9.91	1.01	1.04	1.06
Louisiana	4,204,000	4,747,000	5,159,800	15.35	11.20	12.49	8.69	1.86	1.90	1.93
Oklahoma	3,025,300	3,503,400	3,944,500	18.20	14.77	15.48	12.59	1.34	1.41	1.47
Texas	14,228,400	17,498,200	20,739,400	27.05	21.72	22.54	18.52	6.28	7.02	7.75
Mountain:										
Montana	786,700	888,600	963,000	13.29	11.23	12.55	8.39	0.35	0.36	0.36
Idaho	943,900	1,213,800	1,512,200	32.39	26.63	28.02	24.59	0.42	0.49	0.57
Wyoming	470,900	701,300	1,002,200	41.63	40.19	48.26	42.90	0.21	0.29	0.37
Colorado	2,888,800	3,755,100	4,656,600	30.74	29.08	29.54	24.01	1.28	1.51	1.74
New Mexico	1,300,000	1,536,000	1,727,300	27.82	17.19	17.68	12.45	0.57	0.62	0.65
Arizona	2,717,900	3,993,700	5,582,500	53.08	46.63	46.46	39.78	1.20	1.60	2.09
Utah	1,461,000	2,040,300	2,777,400	37.93	38.46	38.73	36.13	0.65	0.82	1.04
Nevada	799,200	1,275,400	1,918,800	63.52	57.48	59.08	50.44	0.35	0.51	0.72
Pacific:										
Washington	4,130,200	5,011,300	5,832,500	21.00	19.12	20.98	16.37	1.82	2.01	2.18
Oregon	2,632,700	3,318,600	4,025,300	25.87	25.12	25.67	21.30	1.16	1.33	1.50
California	23,668,600	27,525,400	30,613,100	18.51	15.06	15.95	11.22	10.45	11.05	11.45
Alaska	400,500	522,100	630,700	32.35	23.10	29.66	20.80	0.18	0.21	0.24
Hawaii	965,000	1,138,100	1,277,700	25.34	18.53	17.49	12.27	0.43	0.46	0.48

[1]The census change represents the change from the April 1, 1970, census date to the April 1, 1980, census date.
[2]The percent change April 1, 1970, to April 1, 1980, represents the change from estimates of the corrected population April 1, 1970, to the April 1, 1980, census date.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

The U.S.'s 1.9 Million Unmarried-Couple Households

By March 1982, the number of unrelated, unmarried men and women in the U.S. who were sharing a household was still increasing, though as a group these households represented only a small proportion of total households. Both men and women seem to be postponing marriage to later ages, and there is a slightly increasing chance they might never marry at all.

These are some of the conclusions reached in "Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1982," part of the U.S. Census Bureau's *Current Population Reports* (Series P-20, No. 380). Reports on this topic have been made by the Census Bureau since the early 1970s, and the report suggests a continuation of recent trends.

Data mentioned in the report are estimates, based on a sample of 60,000 households interviewed in the March, 1982 Current Population Survey. The Bureau's findings include the following:

Unmarried-couple households, which numbered an estimated 523,000 in 1970, have increased 256.2 percent to a total of 1.863 million estimated for 1982. Of the total in 1982, most householders (1.15 million) were male, and the majority of households (1.387 million) had no children under age 15 present.

Though unmarried-couple households have been increasing numerically, their number does not much surpass that of the 1.283 million unmarried persons who live with another person of the same sex. By far the greatest number of households by type are the estimated total 61.019 million family households (where a "family" is defined as "a group of two or more persons [one of whom is the householder] related by birth, marriage, or adoption, and residing together").

A trend toward increasing delay of marriage to older ages is reflected in the rapid climb in recent years of the median ages at first marriage for men and women. The 1982 CPS results indicate a continuation of the trend, with the age for men increasing to 25.2 from 24.8 for the previous year, and for women from 22.3 years of age to 22.5. By comparison during the 1950s and 1960s the measure hovered near 23.0 years for men, and ranged from 20.1 to 20.8 years for women. The 1982 estimated age at first marriage for women is the highest recorded since 1890, and the age for men the highest since 1910.

The estimated total percentage of persons 15 and over who were single in 1982 showed increases for men and women. While the 22.5 million women of single status represented approximately the same number single estimated in 1980, the number of men 15 and over increased from an estimated 29.6 million in 1980 to an estimated 29.7 million in 1982. These estimates indicate that by 1982 the numbers of single women had increased 1.8 percent since 1970 (28.1 million), and the numbers of single men increased 5.7 percent since 1970 (when the single men totaled 28.1 million).

Changes in marital status and living arrangements might have impact on associated demographic factors such as household income, numbers of children born between marriages, childspacing, expected lifetime births, or completed fertility. A study of fertility implications is due "sometime during the near future," according to a Census Bureau official. □

Tinker, Tailor, Heckler, Sailor, Hind

If you should ever find yourself plagued by ennui or simply wondering about occupational trends since the 1800's consider perusing a volume or two of early *Customs Passenger Lists*, published by the Genealogical Publishing Co. Originally drawn up as a means of regulating passenger ships and creating healthier conditions for immigrants, these lists classify each arrival by age, sex and occupation. In the process they offer contemporary readers an insightful look at the job market over the past hundred years.

A predominance of the early immigrants, for example, were classified as laborers and farmers. They represented a work force that has since changed dramatically in the move toward service-oriented positions. On the other hand, the small percentage of such specialized and highly educated professionals as doctors, surgeons and chemists seems to have remained relatively constant over the years. Teachers and school-masters came to America in greater numbers than doctors, as did merchants and butchers, but very few students were recorded.

The creative arts were slimly represented by such names as A. Paoini from Italy and William Bridges from Ireland, listed as musician and artist respectively. Only one hairdresser, one naturalist and one economist seem to appear in the *Lists*. Fairly rare also, though probably very popular, were distillers and tobacconists.

Many of the occupations that were well represented among the early immigrants, such as weavers and shoemakers, have since been rendered obsolete by modern machinery. Others have gone into virtual extinction. For instance, how many hecklers do you know? In the 1800's the term did not refer to a person who harassed public speakers. It was a variation of the term hackler and indicated a person who combed flax. With the demise of the horse and buggy went the occupations of farrier and carter. Farriers were blacksmiths who specialized in shoeing horses, while carters, as the name implies, drove carts. The occupation of japanner seems to have been uncommon even in the 1800's—apparently most people were not intrigued by the prospect of applying japan (a hard, shiny lacquer) to leather.

Certain occupational classifications for women remain the same today as they were in the 1800s. A large number of women on the list were categorized as wife and mother, although male passengers were never listed as husband or father. Gloria Steinem apparently had no relatives on these ships. Class and social standing were also used as a basis for assigning job titles. Fortunate immigrants were able to list themselves as gentleman or lady while their unfortunate counterparts had to be content with peasant.

Among the more unusual titles: a young German, Gotlieb Jacob, listed as hind (a hind in the 1800s was a skilled farm worker or manager who was often given a house on the land he attended); and Margaret Gracy, 69, of Ireland, whose job description was Margaret Gracy, Deranged.

Many modern workers are able to hide behind job titles that are so vague as to obscure (however inadvertently) the very nature of their work. Not so of the early immigrants who listed themselves under such titles as wool-comber, rail-straightener, or scaffold-erector. One wonders, however, about Michael Farley, listed as a worm-cutter. The most direct job title belonged to an Irish immigrant named James Connell: he listed himself simply as traveller. □

world food news

The consumption of cereal crops as food is generally taken as the measure of how well the developing countries are managing to feed themselves. In 1982-1983, the per capita cereal consumption figure for all developing countries was slightly less than for 1981-1982, the FAO reports. This development reflects serious shortages in many countries, particularly in those designated as low-income food-deficit nations—a designation for all "food deficit" countries with per capita incomes below the level that makes them eligible for assistance from the International Development Agency, the soft-loan window of the World Bank. The present level is a per capita income of $795 or less.

"Food deficit" countries are those which are classified as net cereals importing countries. In these poor, food deficit countries about 80 percent of all cereals are consumed as food. This is in contrast to developed countries where only 22 percent of cereals are eaten directly. FAO estimates the average individual intake of cereals in these food deficit countries, excluding China, has reached the lowest level in four years.

The main reason for this is that cereal output in many of these countries is lagging behind population growth. At the same time, difficulties in financing commercial imports and the lack of growth in food aid availabilities keeps imports below the quantities required to at least maintain per capita supplies. The situation is particularly bad in Africa where total food consumption of cereals is estimated to have roughly stayed at last year's level, causing per capita utilization to decline again in 1982-1983 to almost four percent less than three years ago. Latin America is probably the only developing region where individual consumption of cereals improved somewhat. In China, per capita consumption is estimated to have risen following an excellent harvest, but production in many other Asian developing countries was below requirements and imports could not be increased sufficiently to close the gap. As a result, per capita food consumption of cereals in Asia stagnated.

The serious situation prevailing in most developing regions with regard to cereal intake appears to have been compounded by poor cassava harvests. This starchy tuber is an important staple food in the tropics and a major substitute for cereals when the latter are scarce and expensive. The FAO predicts that world cassava production in 1983 will be 125 million tons, down 4 million tons from last year. World cassava consumption is all forecast to drop. In Africa, the forecast decline in output may have serious consequences for food availability in some countries where cassava is the staple food. Prolonged drought in several countries there has not only led to lower yields of cassava but has also seriously damaged the production of other crops. African output is estimated to have dropped by 2 million tons to 47 million tons with particularly severe drought losses in Mozambique and Ghana. Losses in the former country alone are estimated at 1 million tons of roots. □

F. Botts

A young father crushing cassava for his small family in West Africa.

Vital Statistics Update

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: May 1983

Item	12 months ending with May					
	Number		Rate			
	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980
Live births	3,701,000	3,667,000	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.7
Deaths	2,009,000	1,958,000	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.7
Natural increase	1,692,000	1,709,000	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.0
Marriages	2,477,000	2,438,000	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6
Divorces	1,181,000	1,202,000	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2
Infant deaths	40,800	41,900	11.0	11.4	12.3	12.8
Population base (in millions)	...	...	232.5	230.3	228.2	225.7

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates for 1980 are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 32, No. 5) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

current readings

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, INTERCOM, Population Reference Bureau, 2212 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

THE FUTURE OF THE SUNBELT: MANAGING GROWTH AND CHANGE, edited by Steven C. Ballard and Thomas James. New York: Praeger Press, 1983. 240 pgs. $25.95. ISBN 0-03-063392-3.

The tier of states known as the Sunbelt, "economically disadvantaged throughout most of modern U.S. history," are finally coming into their own. In the next 30 years 20 million people are expected to be added to the southern population, a figure that accounts for 42 percent of the projected national increase. This rise in population has been accompanied by high economic growth, particularly in the area of manufacturing. Although Texas and Florida are the headliners of this phenomenon, every state in the Sunbelt has experienced rates of population and economic growth above the national average.

The possible causes of this growth and the states' efforts to manage the consequent negative side effects are the issues dealt with by the authors of this book. Increased competition for natural resources, a swelling population in need of social programs, and the effect of industry on the environment are all problems the state governments must face if continued growth is to be more beneficial than harmful. The residents of Houston and other Sunbelt hot spots evidently feel that it is better to deal with the problems of rapid expansion than the problems of decline and depression. Fortunately, surveys have indicated that the Sunbelt population is also fully aware of the need for environmental and social planning and is willing to pay the cost.

—Susan Murray

URBAN MIGRANTS IN DEVELOPING NATIONS: PATTERNS AND PROBLEMS OF ADJUSTMENT, edited by Calvin Goldscheider. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1983. 287 pgs. $22.00. ISBN 0-86531-974-X.

Anyone wishing to gain a solid understanding of the study of Third World urban migration would do well to examine this volume. Four case studies conducted in Seoul, Korea; Surabaya, Indonesia; Bogota, Columbia; and Tehran, Iran by the Population Studies and Training Center of Brown University offer a technically detailed, in-depth look at such migrant concerns as job prestige, educational advancement and housing quality. Each city is given its own chapter and the information is reinforced by tables and diagrams.

Although the individual case studies comprise the central and largest portion of the volume, other chapters address an equally important issue—the difficulty of drawing general conclusions about the migration experience. Whether the issue is as broad as determining the impact of migrants on their chosen destinations or as technical as defining the very term "migrant," one senses that problems inherent in migration studies will continue to elude easy solutions.

One conclusion that the editors were willing to draw was that the migrants involved in this study regarded the migration experience as a positive one. The initial disadvantages and inequities they experienced evened out over a period of time. Overall, this is a work that displays a healthy sense of caution toward any attempt to simplify the urban migration phenomenon.

—Susan Murray

THE DECLINE OF THE BREAST: AN EXAMINATION OF ITS IMPACT ON FERTILITY AND HEALTH AND ITS RELATION TO SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS. Edited by Michael C. Latham. Cornell International Nutrition Monograph Series, No. 10, 1982. 79 pgs. $3.00.

This monograph contains three papers on breastfeeding: *The Relationship of Breastfeeding to Human Fertility*, which discusses length of postpartum amenorrhea and other salutory effects of lactation; *Appropriate Strategies to Improve Infant and Young Child Feeding*, and *Infant Feeding Options for Bangkok Professional Women*.

These papers provide an admirable summary in brief of the important issues surrounding breastfeeding today, such as nutritional value, the prevention of pregnancies by lactation, and the controversy surrounding formula during the past few years (including new legislation against formula promotion in such countries as Nigeria and Jamaica).

—Alex von Cube

AMERICA'S BLACK POPULATION: 1970 TO 1982, a Statistical View, by William C. Matney and Dwight L. Johnson. Special Publication PIO/POP-83-1. U.S. Bureau of the Census. 27 pgs. Available from the U.S. Census Bureau; call 301-763-4100.

This pamphlet is the first in a series of special Census publications on U.S. ethnic and racial groups. The aim is to provide in one compact publication a compilation of selected demographic, social, and other statistical data previously appearing in the 1980 Census or recent surveys. Along with the graphs and tables, the text gives readable summaries of various aspects of the population (school enrollment, labor force, etc.). Future publications in the series will cover American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut, the Asian and Pacific Islander, and Spanish origin populations.

—Arthur Haupt

POPULATION: A Basic Orientation, by Charles B. Nam and Susan Gustavus Philliber. (2nd Ed.) Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall. $21.95. ISBN 0-13-687210-7.

This book succeeds Population: The Dynamics of Demographic Change, by Nam and Philliber (1976), as a basic but detailed introductory population text at the college level. The authors begin with a population-oriented world overview (history, present trends) and a history of population studies before launching into well-known types of population change (mortality, fertility, and migration) and geographic and other forms of composition. The text is interspersed with "Technical Supplements"—short and juicy essays that challenge the student and connect the population dynamics described in the book to ongoing current-event issues.

A particularly interesting late chapter details the effects of population issues on the social and political matrix of a society, as well as religion and family structure. After concisely covering the basics of population studies, the text concludes by presenting the student with the questions of whether, and how, population change can be influenced.

—Arthur Haupt

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POPULATION TODAY is coming! Starting in Jan. 1984, INTERCOM becomes POPULATION TODAY, in a new format published monthly. See page 2 for details.

CO_2

Will the 21st Century Be One Long, Hot Summer?

Is the earth's weather about to turn warmer, as a result of increasing carbon dioxide (CO_2) levels from fossil fuels? A newly released study from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency suggests that observable climatic changes due to the "greenhouse" effect may begin as soon as the 1990s – and that, furthermore, there may be no way to change global energy-consumption habits soon enough to prevent a significant long-range effect on weather, agriculture, possibly changed patterns of rain and water distribution, and even coastlines, where a sea-level rise of 2 to 12 feet over the next 120 years is considered plausible, due to melting polar icecaps.

In the years since people became sensitive to the fact that population was increasing rapidly, one issue often debated has been the environmental effect of humanity upon its home planet. In some ways the earth has proved resilient; in others, the picture is clearly not that happy. In the leveling off of fishery catches and the deforestation of regions in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, it's apparent that the very size and demands of the human population are hitting the limits of particular resources (e.g., trees and fish species).

Climate can be thought of as another, vaster "resource." And the question for many years has been whether the atmosphere would someday react in a serious way to humanity's air emissions. Researchers agree (a) that CO_2 in the atmosphere has increased dramatically in industrial times, due to the burning of vast quantities of fossil fuels;[1] and (b) that the "greenhouse" theory is a valid model of how a planet's CO_2-containing atmosphere can heat.[2] However, beyond those two points lies projection: because no dramatic weather changes have taken place and the atmosphere is such a complex "object," the warming-planet debate has been a battle in which anyone could take up arms.

The EPA study is the latest – and perhaps most powerful –

Continued on page 5

INTERCOM

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Special Announcement

With this issue, INTERCOM as we know it bids farewell . . . to return in January in a new form and under a new title, **POPULATION TODAY.** The new publication will be very familiar to regular INTERCOM readers, containing all the regular features and population news, but in a redesigned format and on a monthly basis.

We have been thinking of a facelift for INTERCOM for some time. Some readers found the blue paper stock not entirely to their liking and we ourselves have often been made aware that INTERCOM's title does not immediately tell a potential new reader just what it's all about. So, with its new title, **POPULATION TODAY** will appear in publications listings and libraries under "p" for population, right where it belongs. With the use of some color and an easier-to-read format, **POPULATION TODAY** will bring you all the old features of INTERCOM, such as Demographer's Pages, World Fertility Survey Reports, Vital Statistics Update, World Food News, Populandia, plus several new ones, including profiles of countries, states, and cities of topical interest and columns for readers' opinions on population-related subjects.

PRB members will receive POPULATION TODAY monthly. We hope that you'll like PRB's newest publication. If you have any thoughts or suggestions on our latest efforts, please let us know.

Applications Invited for PRB Visiting Scholar

Applications are invited for PRB's Visiting Scholar Award for the 1984-1985 academic year.

The award, made available under a grant to the Population Reference Bureau by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, provides the opportunity for mid-career demographers and population specialists to spend up to an academic year at the Bureau's Washington headquarters during which they have the opportunity to pursue their own policy-oriented research and educational interests while interacting with the Bureau's professional staff.

Interested individuals are invited to apply by submitting the following to: Visiting Scholar Program, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 2213 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037:

- an up-to-date curriculum vitae;
- a description of proposed research or educational activity emphasizing its relevance to policymaking;
- a description of how the results of the proposed activity will be utilized;
- copies of recent relevant publications or manuscripts;
- three letters of recommendation from professional colleagues.

Deadline for application for the 1984-1985 program beginning September 1984 is May 31, 1984. Selection will be made by the PRB Policy Advisory Committee. □

PRB Annual Dinner Cites 3 for Achievements

Caroline Cochran accepts citation from Bert Edwards, PRB Board Member.

Russell Peterson addresses audience after receiving award for mobilizing population awareness.

Jonas Salk delivers keynote address.

Tom Merrick, PRB Board Member, presents demographic award to Phil Hauser.

PRB's Annual Awards Dinner was held October 20, the 54th anniversary of its founding, at the University Club in Washington and provided an enjoyable evening for the 160 attendees.

The evening's principal speaker, Dr. Jonas Salk, eminent medical researcher and PRB Board member, gave the keynote address. Dr. Salk based his presentation on his book, *World Population and Human Values*, and he pointed out that present world population growth is a unique occurrence in world history, one which cannot help but alter many basic human values and perceptions.

Awards were presented to Philip Hauser, formerly head of the Population Research Center at the University of Chicago, for Outstanding Contributions to the Field of Demography, which truly are too numerous to mention. A Special PRB Award was presented to Russell W. Peterson, the President of the National Audubon Society, for his leadership in mobilizing citizen action in population and the environment and establishing a population program in the Audubon Society. Caroline Cochran received a Special PRB Award for her pioneer work in developing an urban population education program in the Baltimore City public schools.

Phil Hauser got the laugh of the night when he concluded his brief acceptance remarks, "Well, as Mark Anthony said to Cleopatra, as he sneaked into her tent, 'I didn't come here to make a speech'." □

Santa's Census Woes

'Twas a month before Christmas, and sprawled in his chair,
St. Nicholas was reading his Vanity Fair.
When what to his wandering eyes should appear,
But a column entitled, "Employers, look here!"

"In modern day business," the article purred,
"Demography's now a significant word.
"The boss who with all of his helpers still rates,
"is the one who has analyzed all of their traits."

St. Nick went that morning to all of his elves,
And asked them to give an account of themselves.
He listed their ages, their skills and IQ's,
He listed their hobbies, the size of their shoes.

The info he gathered went into a file,
That stretched end to end for the length of a mile.
And now merry Santa was faced with the job,
Of weeding out suitable elves from the mob.

At first he decided to group them by age,
And then he decided to settle the wage.
But those who would work for the wage he could pay,
Could only work nights, or at most half a day.

And he found that the ones who toward daytime did lean,
Were too old or too young, or too in-between.
So Santa skipped down to the section on skills,
Which soon had him running for aspirin pills.

The elves who were tailors had never used tools,
While those who could hammer were useless with spools.
Poor Santa was feeling a strain on his nerves,
And shook with despair like a bowl of preserves.

A census, he found, did not fill him with glee,
So he picked up the phone and he called PRB.
"I'm in trouble," he cried, "from my head to my toes,
"I need expert advice for my elf-sorting woes."

The demographers jumped to the task with a snap.
(Tho' they'd just settled down for their after-lunch nap.)
They shouted suggestions, they plotted and planned.
While Santa Claus listened with pencil in hand.

"You'll need a ripe Apple with 48 ROM.
"And (hot off the presses) the new INTERCOM.
"You'll find pop. dynamics to be such a joy,
"You'll want to create a demography toy!"

So Santa Claus jumped in his sleigh with a roar,
And raced to the nearest Computerland store.
He chose a computer, a Plum 4KE,
Then waited for all of his worries to flee.

Alas, Santa's problems had only begun,
He had no idea how to make his Plum run.
He read the instructions from Alpha to Z,
Then, crossing his fingers, he pressed on a key.

The Plum started shaking, the wires grew hot.
And then Santa's helper blew up on the spot.
The blast was so strong that it rattled his teeth.
And the smoke, it encircled his head like a wreath.

"That does it!" cried Santa, "I'll manage, you'll see,
"To hire my helpers traditionally.
"These new-fangled methods are rubbish I say!
"They're driving me crazy, and ruining my day."

And back to his workshop went old Santa Claus,
The elves started working with nary a pause.
Demographers think that their work is a ball,
But magic is still the best method of all.

—Susan Murray

Susan Murray is a PRB intern, majoring in English at the University of Maryland.

Drawing by Leila Cabib

Continued from page 1

shot fired so far. Prepared by Stephen Seidel, Dale Keyes, and the agency's Strategic Studies staff and reportedly reviewed by some 100 researchers in the field, "Can We Delay a Greenhouse Warming" is a carefully constructed set of projections that takes into account the carbon cycle on a global scale, climate computer modeling, the world's present and projected energy needs, and the whole global economy (which determines which energy sources are likely to predominate in future years).

Based on these inputs, the study concludes that global average temperatures could increase by 2 decrees C. by 2040, and 5 degrees C. by 2100. These projections assume that by the 21st century, atmospheric CO_2 levels reach double the "preindustrial" age level. At present, CO_2 is considered to be close to 20 percent higher than in the 19th century.

The earth's climate undergoes various cycles (e.g., it was 1 degree C. warmer on average a thousand years ago, enabling the colonization of a Greenland that was truly green). But the EPA's projected rises would be unprecedentedly rapid. If true, you really could buy oceanfront property for your children by buying land a little inland. Critics are quick to point out that these projections are just that – projections – and that the drastic temperature rises predicted by the computers have yet to start. However, although it's difficult to isolate the "greenhouse" component from ever-shifting climatic patterns, ("It's usual for the weather to be unusual," as weather forecasters like to say), the EPA study notes at least one study that finds a 0.4 degree C. increase in average temperature due to CO_2 buildup since the 1880s. And according to the study, CO_2 has just begun.

This month's Demographer's Page (p. 8) points out that a study's assumptions are often more crucial and revealing (and more interesting, too) than the projections that result. Perhaps the feature of the EPA projection of greatest interest to population and development specialists is its assumptions about world energy use (themselves the result of submodels and projections, of course). The study asserts that, economically speaking, there is no practical way in the world to stop further CO_2 buildup in the atmosphere. Because of the world's present and future energy requirements, even new technologies coming onstream – even outright bans of CO_2-"dirty" fuels such as coal and shale oil (two scenarios that seem unlikely to take place on a global basis), even zero population growth by 2075 – would not prevent a 2-degree C. temperature rise by sometime in the middle of the next century. Rather, the study concludes, the "findings call for an expeditious response. A 2-degree C. increase in temperature by (or perhaps well before) the middle of the next century leaves us only a few decades to plan for and cope with a change in habitability in many geographic regions. Changes by the end of the 21st century could be catastrophic taken in the context of today's world. A soberness and sense of urgency should underlie our response to a greenhouse warming." □

[1]CO_2 constitutes a small but important 0.03 percent of the atmosphere and comes from interactions within the terrestrial biosphere, from volcanic activity, and now, from burning fossil fuels; the two main components of the atmosphere are nitrogen (about 80 percent), a relatively inactive gas; and oxygen (about 20 percent), continuously given off by plants, and rapidly absorbed again in chemical reactions, the most important of which is human life.

[2]The so-called "greenhouse effect" stems from the fact that CO_2 is relatively opaque to infrared radiation, compared to the rest of the atmosphere. The atmosphere readily admits visible light and some ultraviolet light from the sun. When these rays strike the ground they heat it, but the radiant heat from the ground, emitted as infrared light, heats the atmosphere rather than totally radiating out into space. In other words, the warmth gets in the window, but can't get out – just like a greenhouse. (Were it not for beneficent CO_2, the earth would be 35 degrees C. colder than it is now – a perpetually frozen planet on which life as we know it would be almost impossible.)

All About U.S. Ethnic Groups

Gale Research Company has published the second edition of its comprehensive reference work on major ethnic groups in the United States, *Ethnic Information Sources of the United States*. This two-volume publication lists more types or organizations and sources than one would have thought existed and, as such, is a most valuable tool for anyone researching American ethnicity.

The book contains a wealth of information on 91 separate groups, with some broken down into subcategories, such as French-speaking peoples, who are categorized as being of Arcadian, Cajun, French-Canadian, or Huguenot descent. From Afghans to Yugoslavs, most major nationalities are there, although American Indians, Blacks, and Eskimos are not included as the editors feel they have extensive coverage elsewhere. Added groups in this edition are several categories of Asians, including Indochinese, and Byelorussians.

The scope of the book can only be described as far-reaching: Listings are given for fraternal organizations, specialized libraries, newsletters, research centers, audiovisual materials, public affairs organizations, even airline and shipping offices. For example, we can learn that there are 16 magazines published for Vietnamese in the U.S., from *Huoung Viet (Remember Vietnam)* in San Jose, Calif., to *Van Nghe Tien Phong* in Arlington, Va. Although the directory indicates that Polish-Americans living in Texas are out of luck if they are looking for Polish programming, those in Willimantic, Conn., can tune to WILI, 3 hours per week. In short, a comprehensive guide.

A section of just over 100 pages lists many organizations for Hispanic Americans and there are separate sections for Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Costa Ricans, and Salvadorans, among others. Under "Russians," the directory lists 27 research centers, gives the address of the Polar Bear Association, a group of veterans who are the only Americans ever to have engaged a Russian unit in formal combat (at Archangel, in 1918-1919), tells you that you can see an exhibit of ornate Russian Easter eggs made for Czar Nicholas at a museum in Richmond, and gives the address of the Congress of Russian Americans, a group which seeks to promote Russian cultural heritage.

Ethnic Information Sources of the United States, 2nd ed. is available from Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, Mich. 48226. $135.00. □

The 'Greening' of the '83 West German Census

To those who work in the fields of population and demography, or have any reason to use "demographics," the population census stands as the ultimate source of data. This statistical necessity provides more fundamental information than any other source – down to the smallest geographic unit in any country. But today these numerical juggernauts (with their enormous computers, armies of enumerators and bunches of data) are coming under more and more hostile fire.

While past censuses have sometimes been unpopular with the public at large or been delayed by national crises or technical problems, the phenomenon of a census effectively canceled due to public outcry is a relatively recent event. The 1981 Census of the Netherlands was canceled after public resistance produced nonresponse rates of about 50 percent in some cities and the Swiss Census had many obstacles thrown in its path in the same year. And now, in West Germany, the once routine process of taking a census every 10 years has come to at least a temporary end.

Censuses are not taken in Germany as a constitutional requirement, but must be approved each time by an enabling act of the Bundestag and Bundesrat. It may be that the census became somewhat of an innocent bystander to the heated debate within Germany on the basing of new U.S. missiles, the census finding itself as the population's way of retaliating against the controversial missile policy.

In early 1983, the Green Party, a West German antinuclear organization, also picked up the census issue as a focal point for attacking the increasing use of computers to keep track of personal information. This concern has arisen in many other countries and is not entirely unjustified, although census-file confidentiality remains a solid tradition in these countries and is never abused, as far as census specialists know. In Germany, the anticensus sentiment spread and was echoed by prestigious publications such as *Die Zeit*, *Der Spiegel* and the *Frankfurter Allegemein*. Sales of George Orwell's *1984* rose, and novelist Gunther Grass added his name to the rolls of the down-with-data-ists.

Why all the commotion? For one, the conduct of German statistical operations is quite dispersed, with a good deal of the authority and functions at the Lander, or state, level. Censuses and surveys are conducted by the state statistical offices who also hire and train census staff and enumerators. In addition, cities and municipalities have their offices. Once the census has been taken (and the large, cumbersome form picked up by hand), the first six questions are then checked independently against the population registers, a system used in many European countries to continually keep track of population. The first six questions are on name, address, age, sex, citizenship, and religion, but also on that page are answers to other more detailed questions. Thus, local registry officials will often see more detailed information on the population than they actually need to.

After the census, tape files are available to any person or organization with a reasonable need to see them. While names have been deleted at this point, addresses have not, a potential source of a confidentiality breach. In addition, many smaller communities without computer facilities argue that they must see the actual census form itself since the data cannot be machine processed. Despite such potential opportunities for abuse, no cases of any actual transgression have been reported, and all who see the data at the micro level must sign a pledge of confidentiality. Finally, the entire process is monitored by Data Protection Officers who are appointed for 5-year terms and are influential and respected, particularly in the press.

Whether or not there will be another German census remains to be seen. The Constitutional Court will hear 2 of the 1,000 lawsuits brought against the census. Judging by the arguments given in the past, census defenders will probably point out that only the census provides detailed data needed for planning that goes beyond the registration system and has had an unblemished record on the confidentiality issue. Opponents will bring up the possibility for abuses, particularly given the increasing variety of computer files on the population, which could well be merged in some unauthorized way.

No matter what the results of this dispute, this new development in Germany and elsewhere raises many interesting questions on the future of "the government's right to know." □

For an account of events leading up to the German census's postponement, this article is indebted to the informal paper by William Butz, Associate Director of the U.S. Census Bureau, "Public Protest and the Postponement of the West German Census," Sept. 1983. Responsibility for the accuracy of this article is PRB's.

Vital Statistics Update

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: July 1983

Item	12 months ending with July					
	Number		Rate			
	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980
Live births	3,685,000	3,689,000	15.8	16.0	15.9	15.7
Deaths	2,014,000	1,967,000	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.7
Natural increase	1,671,000	1,722,000	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.0
Marriages	2,451,000	2,454,000	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.6
Divorces	1,173,000	1,196,000	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2
Infant deaths	40,500	41,800	11.0	11.3	12.0	12.8
Population base (in millions)	...	...	232.9	230.7	228.5	226.1

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 32, No. 7) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

Gandhi and Xinzhong's Comments at UN Awards Ceremony

The dramatic population increases experienced by China and India in recent decades were the result of increased governmental responsibility rather than neglect. So commented Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and Dr. Qian Xinzhong of China's State Family Planning Commission as they received awards from the United Nations Sept. 30 for their work in the population field.

"Before the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, our country's socio-economy was very undeveloped and we Chinese were labeled the 'sick men of East Asia,'" Xinzhong declared in his acceptance speech. Before 1949, he continued, China's high birth rate was balanced by a high mortality rate which kept the overall growth rate low. Shortly after 1949 a low mortality rate was achieved which, along with the steadily high birth rate, led to an increase of 280 million people in 20 years. The subsequent establishment of family planning programs in the 1970s helped bring down the birth rate and overall growth rate.

Prime Minister Gandhi stressed the same point, arguing that the low growth rate experienced in India in the late 1800s and early 1900s "was an unhealthy one, a result of disease, famine and an unconscionable high death rate – very different from the demographic stability achieved by modern affluent societies." Since that time, the eradication of famine and of diseases such as plague and smallpox have caused India's population to triple. This growth was brought back down by recent progress in education and the establishment of family planning services. "The death rate is brought down by the community's responsibility to the individual and the birth rate by the individual's responsibility to the community," Gandhi declared.

Both award recipients acknowledged that much work remains to be done. China's growth rate is still over 1.4 percent; it has been estimated that 11 million Chinese couples a year will marry and have children from now until the turn of the century. In both nations the rural population clings firmly to old habits and traditions. Additional children are still seen as extra help and as insurance against the death of their siblings. Gandhi claimed that in India young mothers, even rural ones, are becoming more eager to plan their families, "but husbands and mothers-in-law sometimes pose problems."

Both speakers (whose nations together make up one-third of the human race) pledged their continued commitment to efforts at population control. Gandhi cited India's earmarking of special funds and staff as well as efforts to make family planning an integral part of the health and education system. The Chinese government is strongly emphasizing the need for late marriages and births, as well as fewer and healthier births, if China's population is to remain within the 1.2 billion figure by the end of the century.

Dr. Xinzhong concluded by commending the UN as an example of the international cooperation that is needed to deal with world population growth. "I am convinced that a more rational trend will undoubtedly emerge in the world population issue, a trend towards progress, happiness, and health of all peoples." □

wfs update

Carl Haub, director of PRB's Demographic and Policy Analysis, prepared this report on the World Fertility Survey. Copies of the WFS Country Reports may be obtained from the World Fertility Survey, 428 Prinses Beatrixlaan 2770 AZ Voorburg, Netherlands.

Benin

The People's Republic of Benin, a West African nation of about 3.8 million inhabitants, conducted a World Fertility Survey in late 1981 through early 1982 and has released the first preliminary report. The results indicate that fertility in Benin is quite high and the use of any effective family planning method is virtually nonexistent.

The country consists of over 40 ethnic groups speaking many languages, with the Adjas, Baribas, Fons, and Yorubas accounting for about 40 percent of the population. To the south, the country consists of coastal lagoons which taper off to a flat, densely vegetated lowland which takes on characteristics of the Sahel near the border with Niger to the north. The economy is largely based on subsistence agriculture and food processing, but is also supplemented by some significant commerce in handling of luxury items ultimately destined for neighboring Nigeria.

The Benin WFS sample of 3,844 women reflects both low educational levels and a universality of marriage in the country. Fully 82 percent of the women had no education at all and, by their late 20s, only 1 percent had not married. The vast majority of married women lived in consensual unions, and of these marriages, over one-fourth were polygamous.

The desire for large families was evident in Benin. When asked if they would like to have additional children, 80 percent of the women who had 5 or more children at the time of the survey indicated that they would. By age, only about 14 percent of the women in their late 30s indicated a desire to cease childbearing. On average, the number of children ever born to women who had completed childbearing age was reported as 6. This figure, however, may understate actual completed childbearing due to recall lapses on the part of the respondents. As might be expected, fertility was somewhat higher in the rural provinces, about 6.2 children ever born, nearly one child more than in urban areas.

About 39 percent of the women reported that they had heard of some form of family planning, either traditional (26 percent) or modern (13 percent) methods, but less than 1 percent reported that they were actually using a modern method. Of socioeconomic factors, education had the most positive effect on contraceptive use.

For the entire sample of women, about one child in four had died, a percentage which rose from 16 percent for the 15-19-year-old respondents to 31 percent for those 45-49. While early survey results do not contain an estimate of infant mortality rates *per se*, the high proportion of children dying for the younger women suggests a rather high rate.

At present, the Marxist-Leninist government of Benin has not adopted a policy on fertility, and, in fact, judges current levels to be satisfactory. The government does wish to introduce family planning education in schools and clinics, but more as a way of reducing current high child mortality levels with birth planning and childspacing. □

demographer's page

Leon Bouvier is Senior Research Associate at the Population Reference Bureau.

Projections: Always Right, Always Wrong

by Leon Bouvier

"I have never seen a demographic projection that was correct." This comment was made recently by a well-known American educator. He is not alone in thinking baleful thoughts about demographers. This is unfortunate because in fact all demographic projections are correct by definition, assuming no mathematical errors. The numbers derived from the projection are not the crucial part of the study; the assumptions behind the projections are.

The recent Census Bureau state projections to the year 2000 are an excellent example of the true intent of population projections. One set of assumptions on fertility, mortality and migration are used in this report, "Provisional Projections of the Population of States, by Age and Sex: 1980 to 2000."[1] For the sake of their projection, the Census Bureau demographers assumed a continuation of the 1970-1980 net migration rates to the year 2000. But in the Report, they make it abundantly clear that this is highly unlikely to happen.

Their comments are worth repeating in full:

> Continuation of net migration rates is only realistic for short time periods. However, extending the 1970-80 net migration rates for the next two decades may provide usable results. Although we prepared only one series of population projections, this does not imply certainty about the course of future events. These projections indicate the levels of population that would result if the estimated rates of net migration by age and sex for 1970 to 1980 were to continue unchanged.[2]

Later, they continue:

> At the State level, net migration has the greatest effect on population change. In general, it is also the component that shows the greatest degree of fluctuation and is the hardest to measure and project.[3]

Indeed, since 1980 some changes have already taken place in interstate migration that suggest that migration into the Sunbelt region may have receded. Comparing their net migration assumptions to what has apparently transpired since 1980, the Report concludes: "...while these comparisons between the projected and estimated rates of change do indicate the tentative nature of population projections, these comparisons are based on 2 years of growth and much change could occur between now and the year 2000."

Assumptions, Not Projections

The Census Bureau has done its best to alert the reader and the user to the inherent problems involved in relying on population projections. Yet both the media and policymakers have embraced the Census Bureau projections as the "final word" insofar as the future population of the respective states is concerned. One Congressman went so far as to request the Congressional Budget Office to estimate the impact of changing population on the representation in the Congress. The results of this study gained wide publicity, including an article in a major news magazine. Thus, despite the caveats of the Census Bureau, many users interpreted the report as a prediction of the future distribution of the United States population. In other words, they looked at the projected numbers while almost ignoring the assumption. (Perhaps, rather than trumpet sensational new projection numbers, newspapers would be better advised to headline: CENSUS BUREAU ISSUES NEW ASSUMPTIONS.)

In its projections, the Census Bureau made assumptions about net migration that are clearly unrealistic. Yet they serve a useful purpose. The changes in state populations 2000 reflect what would occur **if the net migration observed in the 1970 decade were to continue for the next 20 years.** *That* should be the main discussion topic for media and policymakers interested in future U.S. population distribution. Given such an assumption, Texas's population *would* grow by 50 percent, more than double in a mere 20 years; the District of Columbia *would* drop from 637,000 to 376,500. Though common sense tells us that the actual situation in 2000 may be quite different.

But the blame should not be attributed only to the users of demographic projections; the producers too must share some of the responsibility for misinterpretation. Perhaps it does not suffice to simply state the caveats somewhere deep in the methodology section of such reports. Perhaps a warning could be printed at the outset of a projection report explicitly stating limitations and contraindications.

Using alternative scenarios can be quite helpful in supplying the user with various projections to play with and ponder. The aforementioned Census Bureau report might have been better if two migration alternatives had been prepared. The Bureau could have (as it did in 1977) followed the assumption of no interstate migration. To be sure, this is totally unrealistic, but so is assuming that the 1970-80 pattern will continue. By having two alternative projections representing the opposite ends of "reality" the user could then make a conscious decision to develop his or her own projections which presumably would lie somewhere between these two extremes.

Projections, Not Predictions

Much of the misunderstanding lies in confusing projections with predictions. Predictions report what a writer thinks will actually occur in the future. For example, one might predict, hopefully, that no nuclear

confrontation between the major powers will take place in future years. Population projections (or any other projections for that matter) are something else: simply the mathematical results emanating from various alternative assumptions about relevant behavior patterns – assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration behavior which are the only variables that can contribute to changing the size of the population.

Given certain clearly stated assumptions about these demographic variables, the population size in any future year can then be projected. Barring mathematical errors the projection itself can never be incorrect. As demographer Peter Morrison has stated: "In fact, the purpose of projecting population is not exclusively, or even primarily, to make accurate predictions. Rather it is to identify and chart the likely effects of influences and contingencies that will determine future population size."[5]

For example, it has been calculated that should the population of the planet continue growing at recent rates, its weight would cause the planet's surface to collapse in less than 6,000 years. This is a correct projection; it is not a prediction and it clearly will not happen. But, as Richard Engels has observed, "It is in some sense... the intent of projections to be inaccurate. For example, there are two competing reactions to projections: the first emphasizing the need to plan for the anticipated pattern of change, but the second an expression of alarm, with corresponding actions instituted to avoid projected unfavorable conditions."[6]

Nevertheless, for projections to be of immediate value to policymakers and others interested in population change, some effort to utilize realistic assumptions is desired. This is generally achieved by preparing alternative sets of projections based on different assumptions on one or more of the demographic variables. As a result, the eventually proven accurate projection is highly likely to fall within the limits of the alternative assumptions. With fertility often being the most volatile variable, it is common practice to hold constant (or use only one assumption) mortality and migration while offering two or three or even four alternative assumptions on future fertility behavior. The user of these projections can then best determine what scenario to follow and when to shift scenarios as changes in demographic behavior take place. Furthermore, this allows for some relaxation in making decisions based on some projected number – a spectrum of population possibilities replaces a single projection.

Or to take things a step further: projections could be lumped in two categories. One would not even attempt to be realistic; rather, its purpose would be to indicate "what if X happened." The other would attempt to include plausible "predictions" within its alternative projections.

So far, so good – as long as the projections are being utilized by people soberly aware of the pitfalls of demography. But it remains a responsibility of the producers and disseminators of projections to make it *extremely* clear what the intention of their work is and how it should and should not be interpreted – lest anyone still be tempted to view their figures as literal visions of populations to come.

Some 500 years ago, Francis Bacon commented that "dreams and predictions ought to serve but for winter tales by the fireside." That caveat holds true today. If demographers are (as we assume) in the projections business, not the "dreams and predictions" one, they should constantly, ad nauseum, make that plain to potential users of their products.□

References

1. "Provisional Projections of the Population of States, by Age and Sex: 1980-2000," by Signe I Wetrogan. *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 937, August 1983.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 1.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 4.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 9.
5. Peter Morrison, "Forecasting Population of Small Areas: An Overview." Rand Corp., 1977.
6. Richard Engels, in testimony before Select Committee on Population, 1978.

positions/professionals

Positions available in population-related fields will be published in POPULATION TODAY without charge, on a space-available basis. Send listings to Positions/Professionals, POPULATION TODAY, PRB, 2213 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Research Associate. The Urban Institute, a public policy research group based in Washington, D.C., is seeking a research associate to work on demographic research projects. Responsibilities will include: designing and managing ongoing research and developing future projects. *Qualifications:* PhD in economics, sociology, demography or related field; training and previous experience in demographic research; strong quantitative and writing skills; and experience in conducting research using large-scale, social science data bases. *Salary:* based on qualifications. *Send resume, list of references, salary requirements and writing samples to:* Employment Manager, The Urban Institute, 2100 M St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

Associate, Population/Family Planning. The Population Council is seeking a social or health scientist with expertise in the field of population/family planning for two-year assignment based in Bogota, Colombia. Responsibility for designing, implementing and evaluating projects in family planning in collaboration with local institutions. *Qualifications:* PhD in social or health science related to population; fluent writing and speaking ability in Spanish and English; field experience with family planning programs related to operations research, preferably in Latin America. Excellent benefits package. *Submit resume with salary history to:* Betty Joyner, Deputy for Personnel Services, The Population Council, One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

Recycling Needed to Maintain Living Standards

Unless there is a systematic recycling of materials, a decline in the living standards of the more developed nations could well ensue, according to William Chandler, a senior researcher at Worldwatch Institute in Washington, D.C. Writing in *Worldwatch Paper 56*, **Materials Recycling: The Virtue of Necessity,** Chandler points out that discarding one aluminum can is the energy equivalent of a half gallon of gasoline.

The ability of countries to set up successful recycling programs is evidenced by countries such as Japan and the Netherlands, which recycle half of their paper, and Spain and Italy which remain competitive in steel by using iron and steel scrap for about half their production.

And, in the U.S., one-third of all aluminum is now recycled. The recycling of materials has many benefits, such as lessened dependence upon raw material suppliers and imports, reduced energy and capital costs for production, and reduced environmental damage. Although recycling does produce some air pollution, it amounts to only about 4 percent of what would be produced by manufacturing the same product from scratch.

Developing countries can also benefit greatly from recycling where shortages of basic materials hinder development efforts. In South Korea, for instance, raising literacy levels has been facilitated by producing 40 percent of its paper from waste.

Still, about three-fourths of the world's paper, aluminum, iron, and steel are not reused. One of the larger obstacles to recycling are subsidies favoring the use of virgin materials. Such subsidies can result in the overcutting of forests and the cost can be kept artificially low when the cost of energy is also subsidized, according to Chandler.

One way in which recycling can be encouraged is for governments to set up world exchange markets for recycled products and reduce the restrictions on scrap exports. Otherwise, notes Chandler, "To subsidize energy consumption is to subsidize a 'throwaway' society." □

Copies of *Worldwatch Paper 56* are available from PRB. Single copies are $2.00 each; 2-10 copies, $1.50 each; 11-50 copies, $1.25 each; 51 or more $1.00 each. Orders and checks (made payable to PRB) should be sent to the Population Reference Bureau, PO Box 35012, Washington, DC 20037. (PRB assists Worldwatch Institute in the distribution of its papers.)

Express Yourself! Well, at least in INTERCOM's successor, POPULATION TODAY, coming in January 1984. A new feature will be "Opinion," a column in which readers can give an opinion, pro or con, on some issue in the world of population and demographics or present a new idea. Submissions should be no more than 2 typewritten, doublespaced pages and include a stamped, self-addressed envelope if you wish your original copy returned. All submissions are, of course, subject to PRB editorial policy and may be edited for length. Please send to POPULATION TODAY, Opinion, 2213 M St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Change in Wind for China's Minorities?

Until recently, the 55 minority groups residing in China were considered exempt from the strictures of China's population policy. The minorities, who comprise 6.7 percent of the 1982 Census population, or 6.7 million people, were not included in the campaign to limit families to one child each. Rapid population growth among the minorities was often taken as a sign of increasing health and prosperity in minority areas. In addition, the geographic dispersion of many minority groups throughout the more remote West and border areas perhaps made population growth seem either less of a problem or actually desirable.

The minorities range in size from the 13.4 million Zhuang in the South to the 1,476 Hezhe in Heilongjiang Province to the far Northeast. Stewart Fraser of Latrobe University in Australia has been a frequent visitor to China and to the Central Minorities Institute in Beijing and reports that there has been an increasing tendency to move toward a possible reevaluation of the policy on minorities.

Although there had been some official hints on the subject as early as 1980, the opportunity for review of actual census counts of minorities may have prompted some change. A statement by Prof. Huo Wenruo of the Population Research Institute of the Chinese Peoples University noted that "It is inconceivable that spontaneous and anarchical population growth should be permitted among the minority nationalities when the majority Han nationality is developing in a planned way." This concept, Huo notes, would probably not apply in more sparsely settled areas.[1]

Fraser reports that some minorities such as the Yi (5.5 million in 1982) located in the populous provinces to the East and South are now thought to be limited to four children each and may be asked to reduce family size still further. It may be that the ultimate consequences of limiting the number of children to the Han majority alone are beginning to be realized. (Should the minorities continue their 2.5 percent rate of growth, they could easily number 900 million within a hundred years and account for over half the total population.) At present, China's population policy appears to be concentrating its attention on minority groups of 1 million population or more. □

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[1]From "Population Policy," in *China's Population: Problems and Prospects,"* New World Press, Beijing, 1981.

Chinese census poster emphasizes minorities.

world food news

FAO's Director-General has stated that the food supply situation in 22 African countries could deteriorate to the extent that a significant proportion of the more than 150 million people living in those countries may face hunger and malnutrition on a massive scale. Edouard Saouma made this assessment at a meeting in Rome of representatives of the 22 affected states, 35 donor countries, leading funding institutions and concerned UN agencies.

Mr. Saouma cited the second situation report of the FAO/World Food Program Special Task Force, which he established in April 1983 to monitor the African food situation, and one by FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture. Both show a compounding food supply crisis in southern, western and eastern Africa resulting from natural and man-made causes.

The Task Force report recommends exceptional food aid of 700,000 tons and $76 million for essential production inputs, measures to control animal diseases and post emergency agricultural rehabilitation.

Mr. Saouma said that the already adverse food supply situation in the 22 affected African states has been further threatened by a variety of unfavorable factors.

"These factors," he said, "include prolonged drought for the second or third growing season in succession in some countries, below-normal rainfall or delayed and interrupted rains, exceptional heavy crop infestation, outbreaks of rinderpest and other animal diseases, and lack of production inputs."

In West Africa, the situation was aggravated by the unseasonal continuation of the Harmattan Wind and consequent dryness favoring bush fires and by evidence in some regions of various Sahel countries of rainfall patterns "similar and worse than those of 1973."

In Southern Africa, the 1983 food crop appears exceptionally low for the second straight year and has depleted the stocks of those countries, he said.

Other deteriorating factors include the influx of returnees and refugees, civil disturbances and unsettled rural security.

The report of the Global Information and Early Warning System pointed out that the food supply position of affected African countries deteriorated sharply during 1982-1983 and that the prospects for 1983-1984 "are even more alarming."

"The food shortages of 1982-1983 and 1983-1984 have been superimposed on a longer term deterioration of food availabilities," the report stated. "For Africa as a whole, per capita food production fell throughout the 1970s. Even before the present food shortages, the average person in Africa had considerably less access to food than ten years ago and average dietary standards were below nutritional requirements."

"Food aid has remained stagnant and actual deliveries have fallen short of pledges," Mr. Saouma noted. "The consequences are obvious: human suffering, economic distress, growing dependency on food imports, social and political instability, and a general 'drag' on overall development."

Citing the reports presented to the meeting, he noted that the total cereal import requirements of the 22 countries, both commercial and food aid, are forecast to rise to 5 million tons in the 1983-1984 crop year, or 600,000 tons more than in 1982-1983.

Total food aid needs are estimated at 3.2 million tons of which only 19 percent has, so far, been pledged by donors. But deliveries as a whole have fallen short of pledges. The 22 countries' commercial imports are also stagnant at around 1.8 million tons or less per year during the past few years of shortages, Mr. Saouma said.

"In order to maintain supplies in these 22 countries in the months ahead, a minimum of one million tons of additional food aid is required, of which over 700,000 tons constitute the immediate exceptional needs of the affected countries," he said.

The Director-General outlined steps for action including intensified efforts by donor countries to speed food aid deliveries. He also issued a plea to governments and funding institutions assisting African countries to make a special effort to contribute to the exceptional needs of those countries as regards crop production in 1984, control of animal disease and for post emergency disaster preparedness programs.

Mr. Saouma told the meeting he was convinced that "Africa has the human and natural resources potential to extricate itself from its present food quandary" and that all development programs, when successfully implemented, will help to stabilize the agricultural situation. □

Letters to the Editor: In addition to the new Opinion column in POPULATION TODAY, a policy of publishing letters to the editor, subject to space availability, has also been established. Both this addition and the Opinion column are designed to provide a forum for feedback on issues of importance within the population/demographic community. Please address to POPULATION TODAY, Letters to the Editor, 2213 M St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

New Visiting Scholar Named

Dr. Emily Moore has been named PRB's 1984 Visiting Scholar, it was announced at the PRB Annual Awards Dinner on October 20. Dr. Moore, a population specialist, formerly with the House of Representatives Committee on Science and Technology will conduct a qualitative study of the dissemination and utilization of population information by the U.S. Congress. Welcome Emily!

Publications Received

DEMOGRAPHY OF THE BLACK POPULATION IN THE U.S. Jamshid A. Momeni. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT. 1983. 345 pp. $35.00.

U.S. NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS IN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ABROAD: TAICH Directory 1983. ed. Wynta Boynes. TAICH, New York. 1983. 584 pp. $15.00.

THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. ed. Kenneth Lee and Anne Mills. Oxford Univ. Press, New York. 1983. 245 pp. $32.50.

YEARBOOK OF POPULATION RESEARCH IN FINLAND. Population Research Institute, Helsinki. 1983. 183 pp.

THE TIME FOR ANOTHER WORLD. Pierre Crabbé and Leon Cardyn. Univ. Printing Services, Columbia, MO. 1983. 75 pp. $7.50.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING RESEARCH, 1961-1981. Bureau of Population Data, Jakarta, Indonesia. 1983. 124 pp.

THE STUDY OF POPULATION. George A. Schnell and Mark Monmonier. Charles E. Merril Publishing Co., Columbus, OH. 1983. 371 pp. $24.95.

FERTILITY DECLINE IN INDONESIA. Geoffrey McNicoll. National Academy Press, Washington, DC (Committee on Population and Demography Report No. 20). 1983. 130 pp.

STATISTICS IN FERTILITY RESEARCH. David R. Brillinger. National Academy Press, Washington, DC (Committee on Population and Demography). 1983. 30 pp.

POPULATION CHANGE AND SOCIAL POLICY. Nathan Keyfitz. Abt Books, Cambridge, MA. 1983. 265 pp. $28.00.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS. (Editorial Research Reports), Congressional Quarterly, Inc. Washington, DC. 1982. 161 pp.

CHILDBIRTH IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. M. Potts and B. Janowitz, eds. MTP Press Ltd., Boston, 1983. 162 pp.

THE CHALLENGE OF AGING: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. Margaret E. Monroe and Rhea Joyce Rubin. Libraries Unlimited, Inc., Littleton, CO. 1983. 209 pp. $22.50.

1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION, GENERAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS. VOL. 1, CHAPTER C. Various state issues. U.S. Bureau of the Census. USGPO, Washington, DC.

HONDURAS, ENCUESTA NACIONAL DE PREVALENCIA DEL USO DE ANTICONCEPTIVOS, RESULTADOS GENERALES. (Results of the 1981 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey of Honduras). Westinghouse Health Systems, Columbia, MD. 1983. 163 pp.

Immigration: Status of the Statistics

PRB's most recent monthly seminar in the series "Population Today: Myths and Realities" was held November 16 and featured a lively report on U.S. immigration data presented by Daniel Levine, a former Associate Director of the Census Bureau. Mr. Levine is currently the Study Director of the Panel on Immigration Statistics of the National Academy of Sciences, which is engaged in a two-year evaluation of the U.S. statistical system in immigration.

Although the Panel's final report is not due out until September 1984, Mr. Levine said that some preliminary observations are certainly possible at this point.

It came as a surprise to many in the audience that, although it is well known that the number of illegal aliens is a mystery, we also do not know the number of *legal* aliens in the country. This is, of course, partially due to the fact that legal aliens have not been required to register since 1981, but even before that, the system was probably not a complete count.

Data on immigration (no statistics are attempted on *e*migration) are collected by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) as a part of its administrative functions. While the system is described as "not coherent," it must also be pointed out that the INS is not a statistical agency, but an administrative one charged with police powers. Still, far better data could be collected if statistics were given higher priority and funding within INS..

Inconsistencies in definition and arbitrary elimination of data once provided complicate any analysis of immigration data. Even the very definition of "border crossing" is applied nonuniformly from border station to border station; and it appears that a table showing immigrants by occupation will be dropped in future editions of the INS Yearbook.

Many of the problems stem from the sheer volume of the work which confronts the INS, which administers U.S. immigration policy along an open border which may be crossed over 300 million times a year. Nonetheless, our knowledge of basic immigration data and the impact of it on our society is woefully lacking, said Levine. The final recommendations of the Panel next September will make interesting reading. □

Population and Security Linked in New Analysis

"In an increasingly interdependent world, the economic and political health of both rich and poor nations has come to depend on the relative stability of neighbors, allies and trading partners." According to the briefing paper "World Population Growth and Global Security" put out by the Population Crisis Committee, this stability is being threatened by the consequences of high population growth in the developing nations.

Among the factors that the PCC lists as contributing to possible social and political unrest are the following:

• Massive urbanization, caused by high urban birth rates and heavy migration from overcrowded rural areas, is taxing Third World governments who must strain existing resources to care for the bourgeoning population. Over a third of the urban population in developing countries lives in slums and squatter settlements – a significant figure in areas such as Latin America, where the majority of the population is now urban.

• By all calculations, labor force growth in the Third World will far exceed the number of jobs available between 1980-2000. It is estimated that in that time 700 million people will be added to the labor force of the developing world; developing countries already suffer from an unemployment and underemployment rate of about 40 percent.

• Third World countries have borrowed extensively from developed nations for capital investment and government budgets. The burden of debt they now bear represents a growing threat to the political and financial structure of not only the Third World, but the world. □

Limited quantities of "World Population Growth and Global Security" are available free from the Population Crisis Committee, 1120 19th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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Cumulative Index

compiled by Wynne Bumpas and Karen Lombardi

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About 15 to 20 million workers, mostly from less developed countries, are now international migrants, the Population Information Program reports. Not unnaturally, they are on the move due to economic pushes and pulls. In the broadest sense, what is happening is a worldwide population phenomenon: in the world's less developed countries, "surplus" population is coming off the land, (already operating at capacity), and moving to the rapidly growing urban areas of their own countries—and, in the case of international migrants, other countries.

In its latest Population Reports, PIP gives a comprehensive summary of this process (including internal rural to urban migration). To obtain a copy of "Migration, Population Growth, and Development" (M-7), write Population Information Program, Johns Hopkins University, 624 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md. 21205.

From Population Reports, Series M No. 7, published by the Population Information Program, 624 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md. 21205. Reprinted by permission.

Note: All flows are continuing at substantial levels except flows into Europe, Ghana, and Nigeria.

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current readings

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 2213 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

BECOMING AMERICAN: An Ethnic History, by Thomas J. Archdeacon. New York: The Free Press, 1983. 320 pages. $17.95. ISBN 0-02-900830-1.

Dr. Archdeacon prefaces this insightful volume with the warning that any study of the American immigration experience "must contend with the self-images of the United States as a nation of immigrants and as the world's refuge for the oppressed." While there is definite truth to the image, it is enlightening to realize that the U.S. is not the only nation of immigrants (Canada and Australia are other notable examples), and that the U.S. cannot even claim the highest number of immigrants per total population. Archdeacon further warns that it is tricky to evaluate how well a society has assimilated immigrant groups and to what degree those groups have retained their ethnic heritage because of the intangibles involved in such an evaluation.

Having been forewarned of the complexities of the situation, the reader is free to go on and explore the fascinating history that Archdeacon presents. In 1776, for example, before the newly formed nation had had a chance to establish a national identity, the Continental Congress considered including the symbols of the country's six major European sources in the Great Seal. Scarcely 10 years later, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention thought it inappropriate to emphasize the nation's ethnic diversity, thus inaugurating a future of grappling with the problems created by the immigration movement. By the 1830s America had become the favored destination of European immigrants and by 1890 the Census Bureau defined 32.7 percent of the total population as being of "foreign origins."

After 1890 the picture of immigration to the U.S. changed sharply. Immigrants came from backgrounds of unprecedented diversity, and many now viewed the U.S. as a temporary domicile. During the period before the Great Depression, America began to realize the limits of its capacity to assimilate. Because of such events as the First World War, which threatened the society's sense of social stability, a growing trend toward restrictionism began to emerge. Archdeacon follows this period with a look at the ethnic situation from the 1950s to the present day.

Numerous tables and graphs support the work done in this volume. Although scholarly in its scope, the narrative makes for enjoyable reading for professionals and laypeople alike.

—Susan Murray

ACROSS THE BORDER: Rural Development in Mexico and Recent Migration to the United States, by Harry E. Cross and James M. Sandos. Berkeley, Calif.: Institute of Governmental Studies, 1981. 198 pages. $12.00. ISBN 0-87772-280-3.

The authors give an overview of rural Mexican history, followed by political and social changes, the Green Revolution, and finally Mexico's inability to provide its rapidly growing labor force with jobs, resulting in the movement of large numbers of Mexicans to the U.S. labor market.

—John Ragusa

FERTILITY, BIOLOGY, AND BEHAVIOR: An Analysis of Proximate Determinants, by John Bongaarts and Robert G. Potter. New York: Academic Press, 1983. 230 pages. $27.50. ISBN 0-12-114380-5.

Bongaarts and Potter have gathered together in one short 225-page volume all the relevant information on the proximate determinants of fertility. In recent years, demographers have become increasingly aware of the importance of these proximate determinants that intervene between the traditional independent variables and the dependent variables: actual fertility behavior. This text surveys the literature beginning with the classic study by Davis and Blake and the later work by Louis Henry. The more recent work done by the authors and other colleagues is also summarized.

Examining the relative importance of proximate determinants, such as contraceptive utilization, length of lactation period, age at marriage, can be statistically difficult. Yet the authors have produced a very readable text of importance to anyone interested in this topic.

The well-known models developed by the authors are explained in detail and yet in a very comprehensible manner. Each chapter has a summary which succinctly explains the details of the sections and each chapter has a long and informative bibliography.

Fertility, Biology, and Behavior is highly recommended for *all* scholars and policymakers who really want to learn everything there is to know about proximate determinants.

—Leon Bouvier

REGIONAL MODEL LIFE TABLES AND STABLE POPULATIONS (2nd Edition), by Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny with Barbara Vaughn. New York: Academic Press, 1983. 496 pages. $48.50. ISBN 0-12-177080-X. LC 83-8733

Whenever demographers use the expression "model life table," they more often than not mean the classic set of tables originally produced by Coale and Demeny at Princeton's Office of Population Research in 1966. A well-worn copy of the original is as ubiquitous a presence in any computer room used for population projections as a video display terminal.

One of the first things you will notice about the second edition is its new format. In its 8½ x 11-inch format, the book itself is lighter and more convenient to use, with each page now containing two "levels" of life tables for each sex, rather than one. Although the type is a good deal smaller than the first edition, the brilliant white paper stock and clear print do make it easy to read; small points, but appreciated by the frequent users.

There are now 25 mortality levels shown, instead of 24, with the highest life expectancy given as 80 years for females, rather than 77.5. In addition, in order to make the tables more useful for low fertility populations, age detail is now shown to age 100; still, for those wishing to project low mortality populations far into the future, some extrapolating will be necessary for life expectancies above 80.

A thoughtful feature of the new tables is that the intervals between female life expectancies have been kept consistent with the first set, 2.5 years, a process which required slight alterations to the death rates below age 80. Finally, the stable population models and age distribution of deaths are now given on one page for each level-sex combination.

—Carl Haub

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POPULATION TODAY

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Plan to Share Census Data Rises, Falls

For three days in November, census data were front-page news, when the story broke that the Reagan administration was floating proposals to make personal census data available to other government agencies and would ask for legislation to that effect.

The plans were the culmination of two years of discussion within the Office of Management and Budget. But when the news was aired on Nov. 20 in a *New York Times* article by David Burnham, the revelation caused a whirl of public criticism, and disclosure of dogged resistance to the plan on the part of the Census Bureau and the Internal Revenue Service (which had been included in some plan versions). On Nov. 23, the OMB announced that the White House had killed the project.

At first blush, the story sounded like another Tale of Big Government. (Different versions of the plan called for sharing of data from the Internal Revenue Service, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Dept. of Agriculture.) But on reflection, the plans seem to have been innocuous in intent. A handful of government agencies are interested in obtaining information for statistical reasons that they are unable to collect themselves.

What kind of information? Not files on citizens, but conceivably such items as master address lists, and business statistics that the Census Bureau customarily deletes from its published data for confidentiality reasons when there are too few businesses in a cell. (The need for information on small demographic areas, as valuable as it is, eventually runs into the need for confidentiality.)

Dorothy Tella, Statistician of the United States, called the data sharing proposals "a quality issue" of statistical collection, rather than an effort at economizing—while other government agencies conduct studies on the country's economic and social structure, they simply are not capable of the coast to coast blanket coverage that is second nature to the Bureau.

In general, the plans would have granted the Secretary of Commerce discretion to allow Census Bureau information to be shared with a limited number of other agencies, if they could demonstrate need. Census Bureau confidentiality is already written into law, and would have to be changed before any such sharing could take place. To protect the Bureau's data outside of the Bureau, the plans also provided for uniform government-wide confidentiality provisions. The shared files would be designated "protected statistical files." The limited number of agencies using the data would be "protected statistical centers." Furthermore, the data could not be used for law enforcement, national security, or administrative purposes. So, the bubble of security surrounding the Bureau data would theoretically still be there, albeit differently shaped and larger.

However, government theory and practice are two different things, a fact well known to the public. And the Bureau is a government agency (a) proud, if not jealous, of its data gathering prowess, and (b) very dependent on voluntary response to its humble data requests to the public at large. (All this is doubly true of the IRS.) And by all reports, officials at Census (and at IRS) were alarmed at any perception by the public that the agencies might conceivably share information in any way.

The result (and perhaps ultimate significance) of the OMB proposal may be that it provided an unexpected 1983 airing of that perennial issue, census confidentiality. "Why should we weaken the protection surrounding Census Bureau information, in the sense of allowing more agencies to share the information?" the Bureau's Deputy Director, C.L. Kincannon,

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PRB Launches 'Population Today'

With this issue, PRB inaugurates its new magazine of population and demographic news, the successor to INTERCOM, our well-known newsletter, published for over 10 years. During INTERCOM's career, population events have accelerated in frequency and increased in variety and complexity. And it's become apparent to PRB that members and other readers need still more complete and rapid coverage of what's going on in population today.

POPULATION TODAY is PRB's answer to those needs. The successor to INTERCOM will come to PRB members monthly, with one combined issue (July-August), in order to report the latest population events as they occur. Regular readers of INTERCOM will recognize all of its features, such as the Demographer's Page, Current Readings, survey reports, Vital Statistics Update, World Food News, and, of course, the latest U.S. and international news relating to population and demography. New features will spot the "demographics" of different countries and places, summarize the latest data, and share population views, insights, and ideas.

We'll appreciate any comments you may have on our new efforts. We also hope that you like PT's new layout and design, put together for PRB by artist Debra Standeford. Our new format is designed to be easier to read with its new typeface, three-column layout, and white paper stock.

A title change for INTERCOM seemed in order since the old title didn't communicate just what the publication was about. With the growing interest in population and "demographics," we felt it appropriate to have the title make the subject matter more apparent. Another benefit is that POPULATION TODAY will now be listed in libraries, bibliographies, and publications listings under "P" for population, which is, after all, where it belongs.

No Easy Answers to Poverty, Malnutrition

Almost 700 million people in the rural areas of developing countries live in absolute poverty, according to a new study by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and there is little reason to believe that their condition is improving.

This gloomy assessment emerges from a 100-page review of changes in rural conditions since the 1979 World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) prepared for the FAO Conference which met in Rome last month.

In 1980, the report notes, an estimated 1.34 billion people lived in the rural areas of the 68 developing countries studied with just over half of them in absolute poverty.

"If we project the findings of this report onto the population of the developing countries as a whole," says FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma, "we must assume that more than 1.5 billion people—almost every third human being—are living in countries where half the rural population is absolutely poor and exposed to high risk of malnutrition."

"The situation is even worse than we had feared," Saouma said.

Ways to overcome rural poverty were studied at the 22nd biennial FAO Conference. Delegates from more than 140 nations were told that despite widespread efforts by developing countries to introduce new strategies for rural development agreed upon at the WCARRD Conference in 1979, such as growth with equity for the poor and increased popular participation in decision making, progress has been scattered at best.

Dr. Murul Islam, an Assistant Director-General of FAO told the Conference that "available evidence shows that the post-WCARRD period has not been marked by any major land distribution in favour of the rural poor."

"Man-land ratios are getting worse in the agricultural sector of the developing countries," he added, "in spite of the large-scale shift of population from the agricultural to the non-agricultural sector."

However, the FAO report reveals a statistical paradox. Of three indicators of rural poverty measured— food consumpton, health and literacy— at least some gains have been made "on average" on all three. Since 1979, per capita calorie consumption rose in the countries studied, while infant mortality and rural illiteracy fell by about 2.5 percent a year. But—because population has increased in the meantime, the absolute poor have actually increased. □

Canada Sets New Immigration Levels

Canada plans to admit 90,000 to 95,000 immigrants in 1984, a slight reduction from 1983, John Roberts, the Minister of Employment and Immigration announced Nov. 1.

Canadian immigration policy, as established by law, provides for the admission of close relatives of persons already in Canada; refugees and other victims of persecution; and workers whose skills are deemed needed in the labor force. The government has the power to set immigration levels over a three-year planning cycle, and fine-tune the levels each year as needed to adjust to changing conditions. (In the United States, immigration law is much more complicated; basically, there are no immigration limits on closest relatives of U.S. citizens; refugee limits are set by the President in consultation with Congress; and there is a 270,000 preferred-visa class that takes in most other cases—this limit is set from time to time by Congress.)

For 1984, the Minister announced that family-reunification entries will be 50,000; government-assisted refugee intake at 12,000 (though actual entries are likely to approach

Continued on next page

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

As you might imagine, the last few months have been exciting ones, bringing up our new "baby." While POPULATION TODAY owes much to its forebear INTERCOM, we also plan to bring some fresh features up to speed right away, with more to follow.

PT will report population and demographic news and insights from the U.S. and around the world. Although our reporting may be lively, we'll avoid editorializing, since *PT*, and PRB for that matter, are nonadvocacy. Nonetheless, one thing we would definitely like to do is stimulate an exchange of ideas with our readers. So you are cordially invited to supply your feedback comments and complaints in "Letters to the Editor" and perhaps contribute an "Opinion"— the latter a short, "my-turn" column for outside comments on the latest population issues of the day (Why can't I get data on [blank]? Why doesn't the U.S. take a census every five years? Do Americans really spend more on video games than on alleviating world hunger, and if so, how do they justify it?).

Well, here we go, coming to your mailbox monthly. We will do the best we can from our end, but we'd also like to hear from you!

—Art Haupt

Canada

From preceding page

20,000, when claims for refugee status and private sponsorship are taken into account) and selected workers at 6,000 to 8,000, reflecting continuing restrictions on entering workers due to a "Canadians first" employment policy. (Canada's unemployment rate continues relatively high, and was 11.1 percent as of November 1983.)

Along with the U.S. and Australia, Canada is one of the world's major immigrant-receiving countries, with Canada and Australia receiving 1 immigrant for every 30 residents during the period 1974-1978, and the U.S. receiving 1 for every 73 residents. Incidentally, a recent Canadian government study estimated the upper limit of illegal migrants in that country to be about 50,000. □

SURVEY REPORT

Honduras CPS

The Republic of Honduras, bordered by Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua, has a population of over 3.5 million people in an area about the size of Ohio. Ninety percent are Mestizo (mixed Indian and European) with Spanish being the predominant language. Honduras is primarily an agricultural country with bananas, coffee, timber, beef and sugar as the main production exports. The climate ranges from temperate in the mountainous interior to tropical in the lowlands, with a dry season from November to May.

According to the recently published 1981 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey there is a wide disparity between rural and urban Honduran women when it comes to contraceptive use and family formation. The survey sampled 3,593 women, aged 15-49, from all parts of Honduras, which is still predominantly rural. Although the median first-marriage age is 17 in the country and just over 18 in the city, the total fertility rate of rural women is twice as high as that of urban women—an average of 8.2 children per woman versus 4.1, respectively. On the other hand the survey showed that urban women wanted almost as many children as did rural women, urban women listing 4 children as the average number desired and rural women listing 5.

Although over 90 percent of Honduran women were familiar with at least one modern contraceptive method and 76 percent knew where to get it, only 27 percent of married women were using a method at the time of the survey. Some 47.4 percent of urban women were using a contraceptive as opposed to only 16.1 percent of rural women; educated women, who were more likely to be urban dwellers, were more likely to be using birth control. In all regions of Honduras the Pill was the most popular contraceptive method, followed by female sterilization. Use of such traditional methods as rhythm and withdrawal accounted for almost 20 percent of family planning in rural areas.

The survey found that 68.2 percent of urban women had their last birth in a hospital or clinic while 71.3 percent of rural women used the services of a lay mid-wife. Also, 47.3 percent of married women (56 percent in rural areas) who wanted to prevent another pregnancy were not using family planning services, which may indicate a need for expanded availability of these facilities. □

Vasectomies No Risk To Health, Says Study

Men who have had vasectomies appear to face no greater health risks than those who haven't, according to the findings of an extensive new study that followed over 10,000 vasectomized U.S. men for up to 14 years. The results showed that if anything, the vasectomized men seem to be healthier and suffer fewer deaths from all diseases than the equal sized control group, which was matched for age, race, marital, and social status.

The study, the most extensive investigation of vasectomy effects ever, was conducted by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). It was launched because of concern that vasectomy might cause immunological problems in the human body (the majority of vasectomized men develop antibodies to their sperm) or increase the risk of atherosclerosis (which was the case in experiments on monkeys). The results, however, show no evidence that any long-term health problems are developing.

Some 7½ million American men have had vasectomies, and some one-half million undergo the simple surgical operation every year. □

Nuclear Plants Face 'Substantial' Redesign

The 1980s may be a disastrous decade for nuclear power, according to a study recently released by Worldwatch Institute. "The real cost of nuclear power has risen in every country for which reliable data are available," says Christopher Flavin, author of *Worldwatch Paper 57*, "Nuclear Power: The Market Test." "In only a few nations are new nuclear plants a less expensive power source than new coal plants." As a result, declares Flavin, the demand for nuclear power has dropped dramatically in the last decade; and the world is now using less than half as much nuclear power as was projected a decade ago.

Flavin feels cost overruns can be traced to technical problems left unresolved in the haste to commercialize nuclear power. What the nuclear industry needs most, he feels, is a good dose of market discipline. Incentives for cost control must be built into the industry.

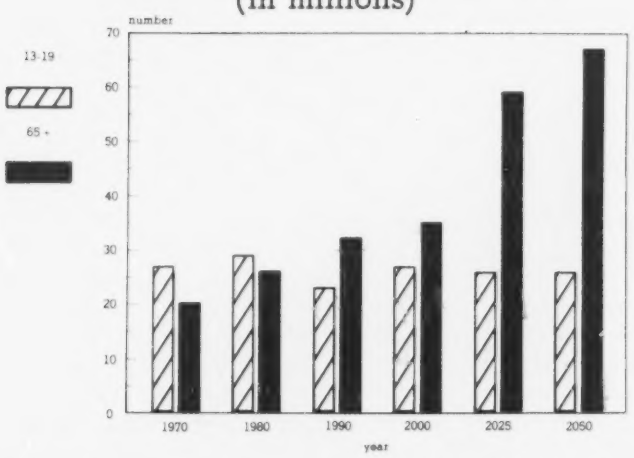
"The question is not whether to make minor adjustments to encourage a thriving industry, but whether to prop up a dying business," Flavin comments. "Nuclear technologies would have to be substantially redesigned to compete effectively. Individual nations will have to decide whether such efforts are worth the substantial cost."

Copies of *Worldwatch Paper 57*, "Nuclear Power: The Market Test," are available from PRB. Single copies are $2.00 each; 2-10 copies, $1.50 each; 11-50 copies, $1.25 each; 51 or more, $1.00 each. Orders and checks (made payable to PRB) should be sent to the Population Reference Bureau, PO Box 35012, Washington, D.C. 20037. (PRB assists Worldwatch Institute in the distribution of its Papers.) □

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY . . .

Number of Teenagers and Elderly, United States, 1970-2050

(in millions)



One of the many indications of the projected "aging" of the U.S. population is the large increase of those age 65 and over relative to the number of teenagers. As recently as 1970, teenagers outnumbered the elderly by about one third. By 1990, the situation will be almost exactly reversed and, by 2050, for every 100 teenagers, there will be about 260 persons 65 and over. The projections are from the Census Bureau's "middle series," which assume that future U.S. fertility will remain about where it is at present, about 1.9 lifetime births per woman.

Sources: 1970 and 1980 Censuses and the Census Bureau's most recent projections, published in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 922.

Opinion

A regular feature of POPULATION TODAY will be a column devoted to the opinions of our readers. We want this column to develop into a lively "give and take" between people of good will on both sides of important population related issues.

How does this fit the non-advocacy stance of PRB? Admirably, since the Bureau is an educational organization. The essence of education is presenting the facts as completely and objectively as possible. If there are differences of opinion, and there usually are, educators present both sides, leaving the decision to the client.

If you have an opinion on some population related issue, development or problem, let us hear from you. Perhaps you feel Congress has been lax in dealing with the ever growing tide of immigration. Maybe you'd prefer the United States leave the problems associated with population growth in developing countries to those countries rather than contributing US taxpayers' money for the purpose. You may have wanted to sound off on the so-called "squeal rule" which would require that parents be notified when their teen-aged youngsters ask for help at family planning clinics.

Whatever population or demographic opinion is on your mind, we're interested. Each month we will print—within the limits of journalistic propriety—even criticism of PRB.

I invite you to make this the best read feature in POPULATION TODAY.

Robert P. Worrall
President
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

DEMOGRAPHER'S

Sun Belt Growth: Not What It Seems?

by Carl Haub

Unless one had just arrived in the U.S. from an extended sojourn on a remote island, it would be difficult not to know about that elusive geographic entity, the "Sun Belt." Everyone "knows" that the Frost Belt of the North, with its plethora of abandoned factories, is being forsaken by hordes of migrants seeking the good life of the Sun Belt. The traditional industries of the North, reeling from competition from Japan, have been unable to support continued population growth as people head for the new, "high-tech" and short-sleeve areas of the South and West. This would, at least, be the impression one would get from today's literature and media.

To be sure, there are many sound reasons for such an impression. Since 1980, over 90 percent of total U.S. population growth has been in the Sun Belt. In the 821 days between April 1, 1980, and July 1, 1982, during which the Frost Belt states lost an estimated 1 million persons via migration, the Sun Belt gained about 2.3 million. Thus, one might glean a rather dichotomous picture of U.S. population change.

But to really understand current U.S. demography, it is necessary to take a closer look at what is actually happening in the Sun Belt. First, contrary to the picture of westward and southward heading "hordes," not all Sun Belt states have net inmigration; in fact, more than a third have net *out*migration. Second, it may well be that higher fertility in the Sun Belt will prove to be a more important factor in future growth than the arrival of new residents. Finally, there is the eternal problem of the definition of the "Sun Belt"—just where is it?

Let's tackle the last problem first. A March 1981 issue of *American Demographics* pointed to at least half a dozen definitions of the Sun Belt: one definition included Missouri, while another excluded the Gulf states of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi! Most typical, however, is use of the Census Bureau's two large Regions, the South and West, as a convenient grouping. This choice, it should be noted, takes in all states from Delaware to Florida as well as such Mountain states as Idaho and Montana.

Defining the Sun Belt as the Census Bureau's South plus West is really only justified by its ease. Other definitions require often lengthy regroupings of data. Demographer Calvin Beale of the Dept. of Agriculture has analyzed U.S. migration trends by ignoring state boundaries and creating 26 regions using county-level data. These economically and socially interrelated areas, such as the Southern Corn Belt and Northern Pacific Coast, make much more sense than the two part Sun Belt-Frost Belt categorization and give a truer picture of population change. For the purposes of this article, however, we will stay with the more common "Sun Belt," the South and West.

The next point to set straight is the impression that all Sun Belt states are receiving heavy in-migration. In fact, 12 of the 29 Sun Belt states actually lost population by migration from 1980 to 1982 (see Table 1). These states range from Delaware and Maryland in the northern areas of the Sun Belt to the Gulf States of Alabama and Mississippi and the Pacific states of Oregon and Hawaii. In the meantime, a majority of Frost Belt states (14 out of 21) were experiencing outmigration, just as expected, but this outward flow was concentrated in only four states (Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio).

One note is necessary on the estimates of migration themselves. The Census Bureau derives them by a combination of methods which uses such indicators as changes in school enrollment, tax returns, state of intended residence of immigrants from abroad, resident births and deaths, and Medicare records. Estimates are subject to some error, which the Bureau continually evaluates. Thus, the estimate of -1,000 outmigration for Hawaii cannot be taken completely on face value; it is possible that there was actually a small amount of net migration into Hawaii.

The figures in the table tell us several things about the Sun Belt/ Frost Belt trends. On both the losing side and the gaining side, the phenomenon is really only found in a few states. On the receiving side, California, Florida, and Texas stand out. It is these three states that have largely given the Sun Belt its reputation as a magnet for migration; they account for just under 80 percent of the Sun Belt's migration gain. On the losing side, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio account for three-fourths of the Frost Belt's loss. As for the other 43 states, they are presently gaining or losing migrants at a very modest rate.

So much for the present. What of the future? Migration patterns can be volatile and today's given can be tomorrow's old news. The oil shortage of the 1970s caused an unprecedented demand for coal causing rapid population growth in the Appalachian coal areas. But, with the stabilization of oil prices, those areas, such as West Virginia, are now losing population. In the future, limited water supplies cast doubt upon just how long rapid population growth can continue in the Southwest. In addition, states attractive to large numbers of migrants often take some steps to discourage too many new residents. While direct action to stop migration is unconstitutional (as Hawaii found out a few years ago), state or local action on zoning, housing permits, sewer moratoriums and the like can effectively discourage growth. And, in other states environmental groups are becoming

Carl Haub is Director of PRB's Demographic and Policy Analysis Department

alarmed at infringement of wilderness areas.

One notable difference does stand out between the Sun Belt and the Frost Belt, however, and that is the relative youth of the population and the difference in that part of population growth caused by natural increase (the surplus of births over deaths). This situation is not likely to change very quickly in the near future since it depends on a state's age structure, and any change in a state's age structure is likely to occur only very slowly. Therefore, during the 1980s, we can expect greater growth due to births than migrants in the Sun Belt compared to the Frost Belt.

The "birth-death ratio" in Table 2 is simply the number of births per 100 deaths in each state from 1980 to 1982. While some of the difference among states on this measure is caused by variation in birth rates among the states, it is also due to the younger age structure of many Sun Belt states. (The younger a population, the lower the crude death rate, generally speaking.) Some northern states, where births are now only about one-third higher than deaths, will probably decline in population if these rates continue, as their populations age. The majority of states have fertility below the level needed for long-term "replacement" of the population (about 2 children per woman), but in the Sun Belt both higher levels of actual fertility and generally younger population ensure population growth due to fertility alone, at least for the 1980s.

So, the Sun Belt/Frost Belt phenomenon, upon closer inspection, illustrates that there are often more factors underlying many demographic trends than indicated by the "obvious." While migration certainly contributes its share to U.S. population change, only a small number of states are affected in a significant way and migration trends themselves can be quite changeable. Perhaps the ultimate difference between the two areas will prove to be their differences in fertility. □

Table 1: States Ranked by Migration Rate per 1, 000 Population, 1980-1982, with Absolute Migration Numbers Shown
(Sunbelt States shown in boldface).

Rank and State	Rate	Number
1. **Nevada**	78	62,000
2. **Florida**	62	601,000
3. **Texas**	47	667,000
4. **Alaska**	45	18,000
5. **Wyoming**	34	16,000
6. **Oklahoma**	31	95,000
7. **Colorado**	28	82,000
8. **Arizona**	27	75,000
9. **California**	23	535,000
10. New Hampshire	18	17,000
11. **Georgia**	13	71,000
12. **New Mexico**	12	16,000
12. **Louisiana**	12	51,000
12. **Utah**	12	17,000
15. **Virginia**	11	61,000
16. **North Carolina**	10	57,000
17. **Washington**	7	29,000
17. **South Carolina**	7	21,000
UNITED STATES	6	1,257,000
19. Connecticut	5	17,000
20. Rhode Island	4	4,000
21. North Dakota	3	2,000
22. Massachusetts	1	7,000
22. New Jersey	1	8,000
24. Kansas	0	—
24. **Tennessee**	0	-1,000
26. **Hawaii**	-1	-1,000
27. **Delaware**	-2	-1,000
28. **Alabama**	-3	-12,000
28. **Maryland**	-3	-13,000
30. Wisconsin	-4	-17,000
30. New York	-4	-65,000
30. **Montana**	-4	-3,000
30. Maine	-4	-5,000
34. Minnesota	-6	-23,000
34. Vermont	-6	-3,000
34. Missouri	-6	-31,000
37. Pennsylvania	-7	-88,000
38. Nebraska	-8	-13,000
38. **Idaho**	-8	-8,000
40. **Mississippi**	-9	-23,000
41. **West Virginia**	-12	-23,000
41. **Arkansas**	-12	-27,000
43. **Oregon**	-13	-33,000
44. **Kentucky**	-14	-50,000
45. Illinois	-15	-171,000
45. Ohio	-15	-167,000
47. Iowa	-18	-53,000
48. Indiana	-19	-107,000
49. South Dakota	22	-15,000
50. Michigan	-33	-305,000

Note. Data from *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 927. Rates based on 1980 Census population.

Table 2: States Ranked by Births per 100 Deaths, 1980-1982
(Sunbelt States shown in boldface)

State	Birth/Death Ratio
1. **Alaska**	550
2. **Utah**	522
3. **Hawaii**	373
4. **Wyoming**	329
5. **New Mexico**	300
5. **Idaho**	300
7. **Colorado**	270
8. **Texas**	256
9. **Arizona**	240
10. **Nevada**	238
11. North Dakota	233
11. **Louisiana**	233
13. **California**	225
14. **Washington**	215
15. **Montana**	213
16. Minnesota	208
17. South Dakota	207
18. **South Carolina**	205
18. **Georgia**	205
20. **Mississippi**	200
21. **Oregon**	198
22. Kansas	190
23. Michigan	189
24. Nebraska	188
24. **Oklahoma**	188
26. **Virginia**	187
27. Wisconsin	185
28. Illinois	184
UNITED STATES	184
29. Indiana	183
30. **Delaware**	182
30. **Maryland**	182
30. New Hampshire	182
33. Vermont	180
34. **Alabama**	177
35. **Kentucky**	175
36. Ohio	174
37. **North Carolina**	173
37. Iowa	173
39. **Tennessee**	169
40. **Arkansas**	164
41. Missouri	159
42. Maine	154
43. **West Virginia**	149
44. Connecticut	148
45. New York	144
46. New Jersey	143
47. Rhode Island	133
47. Pennsylvania	133
49. **Florida**	129
50. Massachusetts	128

TEACHING POPULATION

How many high school or undergraduate students know:

- the population of the United States?
- how fast the U.S. is growing?
- how the "Baby Boom" affects their chances for jobs and housing?
- why we'll need more nursing homes than nurseries?
- why the U.S. adds almost two million people a year through natural increase (births minus deaths) when the total fertility rate is below replacement level?
- the role of immigration in U.S. population growth?
- demographic trends between developed and developing countries?
- the connections between population trends and the economy, the environment and social change?

The field of population education was established in the late 1960s when rapid population growth became a matter of worldwide concern. Suddenly, it seemed, population was a "hot topic" and many teachers wanted to include it in their classrooms. Programs were begun in several developing countries and in the U.S. educators looked for appropriate books and films. At that time, a list of resource materials for teachers could scarcely fill a page.

In the following 15 years, "pop ed" has flourished. Teachers have many written and audiovisual resources to select. There are solid pop ed programs in at least a dozen developing countries and more are in the planning stage. In the U.S., a 1977 national survey found that about 40 percent of science and social studies high school teachers included population topics in their classroom. While no large-scale surveys have been done since then, it is safe to say the number of teachers teaching about population has increased.

Nonetheless, it is probably true that most high school and undergraduates could not answer most of the questions above. PRB does its part to keep pop ed on the nation's agenda even after the "fad" has passed. Its education department publishes a quarterly pop ed newsletter, accompanied twice each year by ready-to-use student materials. PRB staff leads pop ed workshops for teachers. Its film library distributes population-related audiovisuals throughout the continental U.S. for a $5 handling fee. The education department also acts as a clearinghouse of information on data and resources for educators. In the coming months this column will highlight teaching tips, research findings, new materials and "lessons learned." □

Use of Child Care Increases

According to a Census Bureau study based on data from the June 1982 Current Population Survey, the use of group child care has increased since 1977, the date of the last such study.

Between 1977 and 1982, the labor force participation rate of women 18 to 44 years of age with children under 5 went from 41 to 48 percent. At the same time those using a group child care arrangement increased from 13 to 15 percent. The tendency to use child care outside the home did not increase, however, with about 40 percent of mothers using outside care in 1977 and 1982.

The use of paternal care inside the home was more often found among the children of blue-collar workers, possibly due to parents who do shiftwork; these children were also more likely to receive care at workplaces outside the home. Still, 2.2 percent of women in professional-managerial occupations are able to care for their preschool children at the workplace. □

Pregnancy Data Base Established by AIR

The American Institutes for Research's Office of Population Affairs has established a Data Archive on Adolescent Pregnancy and Pregnancy Prevention. Through the Archive, researchers, practitioners, administrators, and policymakers will be able to access large-scale data on important issues in the fields of adolescent pregnancy and pregnancy prevention. The archive will include computer-readable information from 50 to 90 studies dealing with adolescent family life, sexuality, contraception, pregnancy, childbearing, and parenting.

For more information, or to be on the mailing list for the Archive's newsletter, contact: J.H. Card, Ph.D., American Institutes for Research, P.O. Box 1113, Palo Alto, CA 94302; (415) 493-3550. □

POSITIONS / PROFESSIONALS

Positions available in population-related fields will be published in POPULATION TODAY without charge, on a space-available basis. Send listings to Positions/Professionals, POPULATION TODAY, PRB, 2213 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Program Support Coordinator, Hopkins Population Center, to perform a variety of administrative tasks for the director of a project concerned with providing technical and financial assistance to agencies based in developing countries in the field of population/family planning assistance. *Qualifications:* master's degree preferred, B.A. required in related field; experience and training in international relations, population studies, communication or a related field; fluency in French or Spanish desirable. *Salary:* $14,800-$17,000. *Send resume to:* Director of Personnel, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, 615 N. Wolfe St., Baltimore, Md. 21205.

Data Sharing

From page 1

asked rhetorically, when asked about the plan. Newspaper editorials were rife, condemning the proposal. (Sample Titles: "Efficiency Loses, Privacy Wins" "Keep Data Confidential," etc.) Coincidentally, the story also came out at the time of a Harris poll that found that Americans were concerned about information sharing; 70 percent thought it was likely that "a government in Washington will use confidential information to intimidate individuals and groups it feels are its enemies," and 51 percent thought the Census Bureau now shares data with other institutions. (It does not.)

When the White House announced that the proposal would not be pursued any further, Edward Meese III said it was stopped "because not enough work had been done to assure that the census information would be adequately protected."

So the flow of government data will continue to be one way: data (motor vehicle records, postal address information, the works) going into the Census Bureau to help it prepare its surveys and decennial censuses; and nothing (except depersonalized statistical data, freely published) going out. □

PRB's Population Handbook

The POPULATION HANDBOOK is an invaluable reference tool for anyone needing information on population terminology. The 60 page pamphlet is divided into various sections which cover, among others, such topics as fertility, mortality and migration. A glossary is included as well as a list of population information sources. $4.00 each; 2-49, $3.50 each; 50 or more, $3.00 each. □

New Census Director Nominated by Reagan

John G. Keane (pronounced "Kane"), a Chicago management consultant, has been nominated by President Reagan Nov. 16 to succeed Census Director Bruce K. Chapman, who resigned in July. Keane, 53, is a former president of the American Marketing Association and a member of the census advisory committee at the Census Bureau, and has had a great deal of experience as a user of census materials, which would be presumably a concentration of the Bureau in the post-1980 Census years. He must be confirmed by the U.S. Senate, which will probably take up his nomination in early 1984. □

PRB Occasional Series: The Caribbean

PRB announces the first in a series of eight publications by Leon Bouvier on the Caribbean. Bouvier begins the series with a profile on Barbados, detailing the demographic history and contemporary status of the island and offering projections for the future. Barbados, along with Cuba, is unique among independent developing nations in having a fertility rate below the level needed to replace the population. The situation is far from secure, however, in that Barbados relies on heavy emigration to help keep the population growth rate low and a change in emigration rates or a rise in the birth rate could wreak havoc in a country that cannot tolerate much increase in its population.

The Caribbean study is being funded by a grant from USAID to Caricom. Copies are available from PRB for $2.00 each. (Add $1.00 handling per order.) □

Population Update

Estimated United States Population:

As of October 1, 1983	234,875,000
As of October 1, 1982	232,702,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 941.

Estimated World Population:

As of January 1984	4,725,000,000
Annual Growth	83,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation of the mid-1983 world population given on the 1983 World Population Data Sheet.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: July 1983

	12 months ending with July					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980
Live births	3,685,000	3,689,000	15.8	16.0	15.9	15.7
Deaths	2,014,000	1,967,000	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.7
Natural increase	1,671,000	1,722,000	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.0
Marriages	2,451,000	2,454,000	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.6
Divorces	1,173,000	1,196,000	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2
Infant deaths	40,500	41,800	11.0	11.3	12.0	12.8

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 32, No. 7) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Congratulations and best wishes on your plans for POPULATION TODAY as a successor to INTERCOM. Our firm, Snyder Associates, served as contract editors for INTERCOM during its first four years—initially under Population Services International's sponsorship and then a year after its transfer of ownership to the Population Reference Bureau.

Looking back, I believe that INTERCOM's debut in 1973 signalled a new era for population publications. Its founders said in effect, "Yes, the population field needs its PhDs, but publications needn't be turgid tomes and news didn't appear six months after the event."

The real credit for taking the journalistic bull by the horns goes to Phil Harvey, founder of Population Services International, who sank a lot of money into a new publication for no reason other than a belief that his profession could benefit by timely reporting and concise writing.

The PRB deserves equal credit, not only for maintaining that standard, but by adding warmth, style, a sense of humor, and your global perspective. Thus, in learning of your plans for a successor publication, I look forward with confidence to reading an even better product.

Sincerely
James D. Snyder
President
Snyder Associates, Inc.

As one editor to another, I wish you many happy days ahead, and many new readers too, with your expanded and renamed INTERCOM. The Population Reference Bureau has been a leader for more than 50 years interpreting demography to a broad audience, and this editorial change should enhance that role. INTERCOM, along with other PRB publications, has been a valuable source of information to me, and I look forward to receiving the new issues of POPULATION TODAY.

Sincerely,
Bryant Robey
Editor, American Demographics

TAKE A NUMBER...

European Fertility Levelling Off? European total fertility rates (TFR), as reported in the July/October issue of *Population* suggest that fertility is a number of European countries, which had shown very modest increases in recent years, have either levelled off or declined slightly once again. The 1982 West German TFR has dropped to 1.4 births per woman, France has declined to 1.9 after rising to 2.0, and Sweden has dropped to 1.6 after rising to 1.7, to cite a few examples.

U.S. Life Expectancy Continues Rise: Provisional statistics indicate that U.S. life expectancy rose in 1982 for the second year in a row after the setback in 1980. Overall, life expectancy in 1982 was 74.5 years, up from 73.7 in 1980. The slight decline of 0.2 years in 1980 had been due to an influenza outbreak. By sex and race, the 1982 figures are as follows: white females, 78.7 years; black females, 73.8; white males, 71.4; black males, 64.8.

New Soviet Rates Published: According to the most recent statistics available from the U.S.S.R. in *Narodnoye khozyaystvo* (National Economy), 1982 edition, both the Soviet crude birth and death rate continued to rise in 1982. The birth rate was 18.9 live births per 1,000 population, up from 18.1 in 1975 and the death rate was 10.1, up from 9.3. Asian Republics continue to report the highest birth rates, 38.2 in the Tadzhik S.S.R. and 35.0 in the Uzbek S.S.R., for example. These non-Russian Republics have rates of natural increase over 2.5 percent, compared to 0.9 for the country as a whole.

1980 Immigration Data Released: The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has issued the 1980 *Statistical Yearbook,* which indicates higher immigration levels than in 1979. In FY 1980, 530,639 immigrants were admitted to the United States. This group was composed of 289,479 persons subject to the numerical limitations of U.S. immigration law and 241,160 not subject to limitation, the majority of those being immediate relatives of U.S. citizens. The total number of immigrants does not include approximately 140,000 Cubans and Haitian refugees admitted in 1980 as "entrants" under the complex provisions of U.S. immigration law. □

...addenda

Carl Haub, POPULATION TODAY

Demographic honesty in rural Maryland.

Correction

Due to a production error, the table "Population Change in 'Numbers'" on page 9 of the Sept. Oct. 1983 INTERCOM listed incorrect numbers for the United States's annual natural increase and projected population growth 1983-2000.

The correct figures are:

Natural increase...
1, 710, 000
Projected population growth 1983-2000...33, 979, 000

We regret the error.

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 2213 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

THE UNAVOIDABLE ISSUE: U.S. Immigration Policy in the 1980's, edited by Demetrios G. Papademetriou and Mark J. Miller. Philadelphia, Pa.: ISHI, 1983. 295 pages. $30.00. ISBN 0-89727-047-9

The 10 chapters of the book are authored by specialists who provide insight into the various issues involved in the study of immigration policy reform. Ellen Percy Kraly authors the chapter on the demographic aspects of immigration policy. Demographics have often been put on the back burner when issues of immigration are considered. And Kraly shows why this should not be so. Kraly explores various means of assessing immigrant impact on the population using mortality and fertility rates for certain groups over predetermined lengths of time. She cites a study done by Ansley Coale which concludes that the present levels of immigration will not interfere with goals toward a stationary population.

The book offers an interesting comparison of Western European and U.S. attitudes toward immigration. Unlike the U.S., Germany and Switzerland have firmly declared themselves to be non-immigrant-welcoming countries while in fact receiving huge influxes of guest workers and their dependents. The study of immigration policy appears to be full of such contradictions, but, say the authors, "if there is one aspect of U.S. immigration policy that is marked by substantial consensus, it is the need to rethink immigration policies."

—Susan Murray

POPULATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS. New York: United Nations, 1983. 208 pages. ST/ESA/SER. R/51.

This paperbound volume comprises the proceedings of a UN Symposium, "Population and Human Rights," held in Vienna in the summer of 1981. One of the goals of the Symposium was to provide a report on this important topic that could be used by the International Conference on Population, scheduled to take place in Mexico City, Aug 6-13, 1984.

The first part of the volume presents a brief report on the Symposium and its conclusions concerning seven topics related to human rights: fertility, mortality, morbidity, status of women, aging, internal migration, international migration, and new institutional functions in the area of human rights and population.

The second, and longer, part consists of background papers prepared by experts for the Symposium on the above topics. Particular attention was focused at the Symposium on the status of women and on aging; the background papers dealing with these issues are among the most interesting in the collection.

—Elaine Murphy

STATISTICS SOURCES. (8th ed.) Paul Wasserman, Managing Editor and Jacqueline O'Brien, Associate Editor. Detroit, Gale Research Co., 1983. 1,875 pages in 2 volumes. $185.00. ISBN 0-8103-0391-4.

The eighth edition of Statistics Sources provides a fully comprehensive international coverage of statistical sources, as well as live and print sources. This new expanded edition features over 20,000 specific subject headings arranged in alphabetical order for easy reference. Also expanded is the Selected Bibliography of Key Statistical Sources. All sources are completely revised. The present edition comes in two neat volumes and contains 1,875 pages; 487 pages more than the previous edition. The best feature is perhaps the ease of finding guides to statistics. Included within the subject headings are geographic headings for states and countries. The new feature is the Primary Financial Statistical Source. This provides economic, financial and monetary data for individual countries. Because of the clear print and the alphabetical sequence of the detailed subject headings, this new edition provides a quick reference of statistical sources to scholars and researchers.

—John Ragusa

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

MEASURING MORTALITY, FERTILITY, AND NATURAL INCREASE by James A. Palmore and R.W. Gardner. Honolulu, HI: East-West Center, 1983.

THE PROBLEMS OF ABORTION. ed. by Joen Feinberg. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing, 1984. 201 pp.

MIGRATION, URBANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN MALAYSIA: Comparative study in the ESCAP region, Country report IV. New York: United Nations, 1983. 169 pp.

DIVORCE AND REMARRIAGE: problems, adaptations and adjustments, by Stan L. Albrecht et al. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1983. 211 pp. $29.95.

FAMILY PLANNING IN JAPANESE SOCIETY: traditional birth control in a modern urban culture, by Samuel Coleman. Princeton, NJ: Princeton Univ. Press, 1983. 269 pp. $25.00.

HOW WORKING WIVES AFFECT FAMILIES' MIGRATION AND DIVORCE DECISIONS, by Mark Menchik and Christina Witsberger. Santa Monica, CA; Rand, 1983. 47 pp.

FAMILY PLANNING IN FIVE CONTINENTS. London: IPPF, 1983. 111 pp.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (Country Monograph Series No. 9). New York: United Nations, 1982. 2 volumes.

A SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: prospecting 1984, by Ann Mattis, ed. Durham, NC: Duke Univ. 1983. 248 pp. $9.75.

THE NEW AMERICANS by Brent Ashabranner. New York: Dodd and Mead, 1983. 212 pp. $13.95.

FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS AS ASSESSED FROM TWENTY WORLD FERTILITY SURVEYS. United Nations, NY, 1983. 297 pp.

THE REPORT OF THE U.S. SELECT COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE POLICY: A critical analysis, ed. by Ricardo Montoza and Wayne Cornelius. La Jolla, CA: Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California-San Diego, 1983. 34 pp. □

SPOTLIGHT

EGYPT

Population, 1983: 46 million
Pop per sq. Mile: 119, total area; 2,400, inhabitable area
Births per 1,000 pop. (est., 1982): approx. 40
Deaths per 1,000 pop. (est., 1982): approx. 11
Infant mortality rate: (est., 1982) 100 deaths per 1,000 live births
Annual rate of population growth (1982): 2.9 percent
Area: 386,660 sq. miles (about 50% larger than Texas); approx. 19,000 sq. miles inhabitable (equiv. to New Hampshire and Vermont)
GNP per capita 1981: $US650
Major exports 1981: petroleum, cotton, vegetables, chemicals, cement - $4 billion
Major imports 1981: food, machinery, fertilizer, wood — $8.8 billion

While the Arab Republic of Egypt is one of the largest countries in Africa, its 387,000 sq. miles belie the fact that nearly all Egyptians, as they have for centuries, must live in the narrow band of the Nile Valley and Delta. Since Egypt is 96 percent desert, the need to accommodate population growth is perhaps more apparent than elsewhere.

Following the pattern of many other developing countries, Egypt's population grew at a relatively slow pace prior to World War II, increasing from just under 10 million at the 1897 Census to 19 million by 1947, an average annual rate of 1.3 percent for that period. Since 1947, the rate of growth has approximately doubled, primarily a result of declining mortality conditions with the overall improvement in health conditions. In 1983, the population stood at about 46 million, giving Egypt one of the highest population densities in the world.

Egypt remains a largely agricultural nation, dependent upon an intricate irrigation system of canals, drains, dams, and pumping stations, all of which are supplied by the Nile. Nearly half of the labor force is engaged in farming or food processing, maintaining an agronomy with relatively high production, despite some inefficiencies. The completion of the Aswan High Dam in 1970 may provide enough water to increase the cultivatable area from about 10,400 sq. miles to 12,400. Nonetheless, Egypt must still import foodstuffs to meet the demand and, in recent years, food has risen from one fourth of all imports to one third. The government has sought to limit the production of cotton, which can be lucrative to farmers, in favor of grain or wheat. Egypt is also fortunate that the climate allows for multiple crops each year.

The country's economy was aided in the early 1970s, when Sadat's "turn to the West" caused an increased flow of foreign economic assistance. But, despite the rising importance of petroleum products as an income earner, Egypt still has a large negative trade imbalance, in part caused by the necessity to import food, scarce wood, and machinery for development.

Egypt's predominately Muslim population has had a history of high fertility and a traditional preference for large families. As the death rate fell in the postwar era, Egypt's high fertility caused a more rapid increase in population growth. If the present rate of growth were sustained, the population would double in size about every 25 years. The government has long been concerned with the effects of population and has, in recent years, adopted a vigorous national program to reduce fertility and slow growth.

There seems little doubt that there has been some fertility decline in Egypt in recent years, but it is difficult to fix precise values for recent levels and trends. Egypt has a long history of data collection, with censuses taken since the 19th Century, but the completeness of birth registration is still doubtful. Evaluations of Egyptian birth registration suggest that over 90 percent of births are registered and that there has been gradual improvement. But the issue remains clouded, particularly when the reported number of births jumps from 1.5 million to 1.7 million, as it did in 1978-1979. This sharp increase may only be due to increased efforts to register births.

The government had set a goal in 1973 to reduce the crude birth rate by one point per year and although that specific target was probably not reached, 1980 survey data now indicate that about 40 percent of married women in urban areas and 12 percent in rural areas practice some form of contraception. A campaign to increase family planning by rural couples is underway. Still, fertility remains high, with a national average of about five to six children per woman.

Egypt's future has a number of challenges: the reclamation of arable land from the desert, expansion of industries such as petroleum to raise export capital, urbanization, and industrialization as a means of overcoming limited land resources. President Mubarak has made clear statements, however, on the effects of a rapidly growing population on these development efforts. Even with a rapid fertility decline, the country's population will probably rise from the present 46 to over 80 million and may well exceed 100 million, if the decrease in the birth rate is more protracted. Thus, for many years to come, Egypt's demography will be an overriding issue. □